Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,114. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: THREATENING in the early hours, FAIR and COOLER later.

Stock Market—Weak until last hour, then buoyant.

Wheat, 94¼; corn, 31¼; cotton [illegible]

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

December wheat touched 89¼ yesterday, the top price of the year.—Page 3.

William Dilworth Voorhees, one of the former members of the Stock Exchange, is dead.

Experts declare that the French wine crop of 1896 is remarkable both in quantity and in quality.—Page 12.

People living on Long Island, near Fire Island, will protest against a sale of it to any garbage company.

One man was killed and another fatally wounded in a fight in Elba, N. Y., early yesterday morning.—Page 3.

Emma Baldwin and Ella Wilmot, the Jersey City girls who ran away from home, were found in Albany.—Page 3.

William Hudson, an employe of the New-York Central Road for over thirty years, was found dead in bed.—Page 3.

The Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee on the renaming of streets has suggested McKinley Avenue in place of Adams Street.

Evangelist Moody continued his meeting at Cooper Union yesterday, and spoke to large audiences on "Forgiveness."—Page 9.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday assessed the ferry company operating to Weehawken for submerged lands at its slips.—Page 9.

The Rapid Transit Commission, in a resolution expressed their esteem for John H. Inman, deceased, who was a member of the board.—Page 9.

Horseless mail wagons will be put on trial in this city within a short time with a view to expediting the local and suburban service.—Page 9.

The official count gives Jeremiah J. Sullivan three plurality over Otto Kempner for the Assembly. The latter will carry the matter to the courts.

The Washington Market Business Men's Association met to raise money to pay for advertising the market in the hope of regaining trade.—Page 9.

The Rock Island Railroad Company is said to have acquired a large block of Texas Pacific stock, with a view of getting control of the road.—Page 6.

Governor-elect Black was in the city yesterday. He held several consultations with Mr. Platt, and the distribution of State patronage was discussed.—Page 2.

North side merchants protested to Commissioner C. H. T. Collis yesterday against overlooking Third Avenue in building the new Harlem River bridge.—Page 9.

Col. Waring has replied to George Bliss's assertion that he (Col. Waring) was hypnotized by Mr. Tate, and declares that there is no truth in the allegations.—Page 8.

A trolley car at the Homestead station of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Railway rushed into another, and both were injured. A boy was badly cut.—Page 9.

Annie Howard, who was engaged to wed Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, before his assassination, was married in London Wednesday to Walter Parrott of that city.

Frank Hamilton, the banker of Austin, Texas, who committed suicide Wednesday, had his life insured for $100,000, payable in equal portions to his wife and three children.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its appointment yesterday with a dinner at the Windsor Hotel.

Mrs. Castle's counsel explains why she pleaded guilty to the charge of shoplifting in the English court, for which she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—Page 5.

Commissioner John T. McDonough of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics has examined servants and typewriters regarding the methods of private intelligence offices.—Page 3.

The Sewall Library sale was continued yesterday at 93 Fifth Avenue, and the average price for 1,142 lots disposed of so far is $6.50, with nearly 3,400 still to be sold.—Page 9.

Soundings are being taken by the Government in the upper bay with a view to complying with certain clauses of the River and Harbor bill, with the ultimate view of deepening various channels.

While visiting Dr. W. Seward Webb, at Shelburne Farms, W. K. Vanderbilt fell and injured his left hand so severely that an operation was performed in this city the day before Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt's death.—Page 5.

Justice Dykeman has removed Messrs. Shonnard and Boyle, appointed as Commissioners to appraise land near Katonah, taken for the city's water supply, on the ground of negligence and unnecessary delay.—Page 3.

James Fagin, the man who threw a lighted cigar into Secretary Carlisle's face at the time of the political meeting in Covington, Ky., which the Secretary addressed, was fined yesterday for his offense $20 and costs.—Page 2.

The Broadway Insurance Company has applied for a dissolution of the corporation. It is believed that stockholders will receive 150 per cent. on their holdings. The company's risks have been reinsured by the Hartford Company.

The Board of Aldermen, sitting as County Canvassers, yesterday appointed a committee of three to look into the cost of printing election results in five local newspapers, attention to which was called by THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—Page 3.

At a meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers in this city yesterday Henry W. Cramp declared that American corn-pith cellulose, used in backing armor in battleships, is far superior to the foreign product.—Page 9.

Robert C. Lehman, who will coach the Harvard crew for next Spring and will introduce the best English rowing methods, arrived yesterday on the Majestic. He will stay only a short time, but will come again early in the Spring.—Page 7.

Socialistic circles of the Fourth Assembly District are greatly perturbed over the assertion of Harry Krulewitz that he bought Socialistic political support for $1,000, and Hebrew newspapers are indulging in editorial warfare over the matter.

The hearing in the suit to place more Brooklyn City employes under civil service competitive rules was had yesterday. New-York City employes have gained their offices through competitive examinations, while Brooklyn employes of the same kind have not been examined.—Page 8.

William Steinway Ill.

William Steinway is confined to his bed at his home, 26 Gramercy Park, with a severe attack of malarial fever. Dr. Barnim Scharleu, the family physician, says he is confident Mr. Steinway's constitution will bring him around all right in a few days.

THE VENEZUELAN UMPIRE

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN MAY BE SELECTED TO ACT.

Governments at Washington and London Speculating on the Composition of the Commission of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Cleveland will consider it a bit of good fortune if he may be able, on Dec. 7 or 8, to announce the agreement of the United States and Great Britain to a treaty of arbitration of the Venezuela-Guiana boundary.

If the protocol is approved before that time, the announcement of the fact may come from England, either for Great Britain or for Venezuela. From whatever direction it may come, the President is not likely to overlook the aim that Secretary Olney has constantly kept in sight. He has disregarded all opportunities for popularity to be secured by publication of the correspondence as it led toward arbitration, preferring to await the tendency of Great Britain to acknowledge, as some of the British papers admit that Lord Salisbury has, that the Monroe doctrine is having the force of international law in such controversies as this between Venezuela and Great Britain.

Acting merely as "the friend of Venezuela," the United States Government has about brought Venezuela and Great Britain together again in diplomatic relations, which will have been resumed when the Minister of Venezuela shall sign the treaty that is proposed for the arbitration of the boundary between Venezuela and Guiana.

It is not expected that it will be necessary to consult the Senate of the United States in the matter, so that the delay that might occur through a partisan division of that body will be avoided.

Secretary Olney is apparently of the same opinion as Lord Salisbury, in considering the controversy ended. The manner of selection of the arbitrators for Great Britain and Venezuela, and the mere detail as to whether King Oscar of Sweden or a substitute shall act as umpire, are considered as comparatively unimportant details.

The admission is made at the State Department that King Oscar of Sweden may be called into the Venezuelan arbitration, but only in case of a disagreement by the four arbitrators appointed in the first instance as to the selection of the fifth member, when the King will be asked to designate some person as President of the tribunal. This is considered an exceedingly distant contingency, as no doubt is felt that the four original appointees will have no difficulty in reaching common ground in the matter with the same facility that they are expected to reach a conclusion on the evidence in the boundary dispute. It is further said that it has never been contemplated that the King himself should be the final arbitrator, or that the tribunal should hold its sessions in Norway or Sweden, although the locality is left to their discretion. As all the evidence in the controversy has now been collected together in Washington, there is suggested a bare possibility that they might deem it advantageous to meet here, but the documents and other data are rapidly being arranged in such a way by the commission that they could be taken to any desirable place without difficulty.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Mr. G. F. Wheeler, Chief Clerk of the Privy Council, in an interview on the subject of the probable composition of the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal so far as Great Britain is concerned, said to-day that it was an unusual thing for Judges to sit on arbitration tribunals. It was more than likely, he thought, that eminent international jurists, such as Sir W. R. Anson, Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Lord Davey, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, would be appointed, though the latter would possibly refuse to serve.

The Foreign Office has communicated official information that there are still many details of the Venezuelan agreement to be arranged. Before these are completed and the basis of the agreement becomes an official record, signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, and Richard Olney, United States Secretary of State, the Foreign Office insists that no communications on the subject from here are possible. Sir Julian Pauncefote is the only medium, taking his instructions directly from Lord Salisbury, who now considers the matter concluded, excepting the verbal form of the convention, which must be based upon an exchange of documents.

Besides Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General, Lord Davey, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, is mentioned in legal circles as likely to be assigned to the conduct of the British case before the arbitration commission.

UNITED STATES SUPREME.

A French Paper Disapproves the Arbitration Treaty.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Temps, in an article on the proposed settlement by arbitration of the Anglo-Venezuelan question, remarks upon the immense impulse Great Britain is giving to one of the most extreme consequences of the Monroe Doctrine. It contends that, with the consent of Great Britain, the United States is invested with the right to interfere in all territorial quarrels of European powers with new world States, even when not asked by the latter and without their consent. These great innovations in international law, the paper adds, consecrate the absolute supremacy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, and must cost British pride dear. Europe, however, will be unable to accept such a grave departure from the rights of nations.

A TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

England, the United States, and Venezuela Will Sign.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The New-York correspondent of The Standard affirms that instead of entering upon a contract with Venezuela or the United States, Great Britain will sign an agreement with both. The Anglo-American document will not be technically a treaty; it will merely be a protocol for preparing an Anglo-Venezuelan treaty. This is owing to the delay that would arise in the ratification of a treaty through the peculiar Venezuela laws.

The progress of the arbitration will thus be greatly facilitated, since the protocol will stipulate that the findings of the arbitration court must be completed before Feb. 9. Each instrument will refer to the other, compelling them to be construed together, but the less formal document is the more important of the two.

The Daily News will to-morrow say that rumors are current of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela.

THE WHISKY TRUST REBATES.

Important Decision Regarding Them Rendered in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A decision of the highest importance has just been rendered by Judge Showalter, a decision that involves vital interests in such corporations as the American Sugar Refinery and the Spool Cotton combination. Directly the ruling affects the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

The case of the disputed rebate claims of this organization was before the United States Circuit Court. About $400,000 of claims have been presented in the different tribunals of the upper circuit, based upon rebate vouchers which had been issued by the trust, and the conditions of which had been broken. These rebate papers contained a condition that the holders would be entitled to a rebate of 7 cents per gallon if, for six months unintermittently after their date, the holders purchased their requirements exclusively of the trust.

It was contended by the claimants that the contract was illegal, against public policy, and in restraint of trade; that the 7 cents was an unlawful penalty and reaction; that the combine fixed the price at 7 dents per gallon above the market value of the spirits. Special Master Patton some time ago reported to Judge Showalter that the claims should be disallowed. The Judge now holds that the rebate vouchers constitute contracts.

MAY REJECT NOMINATIONS.

Possibility that the Senate Will Clash with the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The rumor that Justice Field is to resign from the Supreme Court in order to afford Secretary Carlisle an opportunity to accept an appointment to the Bench by the President is promptly spoiled by the denial of Justice Field, but it has suggested the possibility of difficulty to the President in securing the confirmation of some nominations that must be sent to the Senate.

Chief of these are those of Secretary of the Interior Francis. Another one will be, it is assumed, the Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. There may be a Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be confirmed, in place of Commissioner Miller.

All of these, it is suggested, may be refused approval by the Senate. It is assumed that all the appointments will be, like that of Secretary Francis, of gold Democrats, and that the silver Senators will refuse to consent to their appointment. But it is considered to be possible that the President will fill all the vacancies now existing before the meeting of Congress, and in case a factious disposition is manifested by the Senate, will neglect to send in the nominations until late in the session.

It is believed, however, by some silver Democrats, that the danger suggested is not so great as represented.

WEDDING OF ANNIE HOWARD.

The Woman Who Was to Marry Mayor Harrison of Chicago.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Miss Annie Howard, daughter of the late Charles T. Howard of New-Orleans, was married in St. James's Parish Church, Paddington, yesterday, to Mr. Walter Parrott of London. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walter Abbott, Vicar of St. James's Parish. Miss Howard was engaged to be married to Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, who was murdered only a short time before his marriage with her was to have taken place.

Miss Howard was the donor of the splendid Howard Memorial Library to the City of New-Orleans, and was reputed to be the richest woman in that city. She owned an elegant mansion there and another on the Hudson River. For a long time after Mayor Harrison was assassinated she lived in comparative retirement. A year ago she went to Europe and met Mr. Parrott while traveling in Egypt. Mr. Parrott is a member of the firm of Parrott Brothers, prominent members of the London Exchange.

RAILROADERS LOSE WORK.

Claim Ante-Election Pledges Have Been Violated.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Since Nov. 4 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad has laid off 646 men at the Western Avenue and down-town yards. They are switchmen, employes in the transfer house at Grand and California Avenues, roundhouse workmen, and train crews. The hours have been cut from ten to eight in the repair shops, and half the force of 100 men has been laid off at the freighthouse at Union Street and the railroad tracks. Six men were laid off last night and two to-day.

According to one of the men who received the notice, the employes were called into the office of Superintendent of Freight Delano before election and assured that if McKinley was elected prosperity would surely follow. They claim they were deceived.

A Canadian Steamer Missing.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 12.—Great uneasiness has been felt among marine underwriters for the safety of the Canadian steamers Arabian and Acadia. Both were long overdue on Lake Superior. The Arabian was heard from last night, but the Acadia was still missing. She left Fort William last Wednesday, and up to a late hour this afternoon had not reached Sault Ste. Marie. Captains of incoming boats had seen nothing of her. She is valued at $25,000, and has a cargo of wheat from Fort William to Owen Sound.

Hamilton Insured for $100,000.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 12.—Frank Hamilton, the banker of this city, who committed suicide yesterday, left insurance on his life for $100,000 in the New-York Life Insurance Company, payable in equal portions to his wife, whom he married last Monday, and his three children by his former wife, a deceased sister of his second wife.

George Fred Williams Wants Rest.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—George Fred Williams sailed this morning in the steamer Borderer for Jamaica, West Indes. The trip is taken for rest. A little informal farewell dinner was given Mr. Williams at the University Club last night by his law partners, Mr. Anderson and Mr. G. F. Tucker.

American Apples Abroad.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A cablegram received to-day by a Boston shipping firm states that the first cargo of apples to reach Hamburg from Boston netted from $2.50 to $4 per barrel, according to quality.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Ex-President Harrison Addresses the Agriculturists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—The Farmers' Congress to-day adopted a memorial to Congress, drafted by a special committee. The memorial asks Congress to see to it that no trusts are organized that can extort exorbitant prices for farm products, favors the protective-tariff policy, and asks, regarding wool, these changes in the Dingley bill: That the "skirting" clause of the act of 1890 shall not be applicable to the bill; that the pledge therein that it shall continue in operation "until Aug. 1, 1898," shall be struck out; that the duties on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, flocks, nocks, wartes, and other adulterants shall be made prohibitory, and that wool and woolen manufactures imported under its provisions shall not remain in bonded warehouses more than ten days.

Ex-President Harrison made a short talk to the congress this morning, in the course of which he said:

"I think sometimes the conceit of the farmer has been unduly promoted when it has been said that he is at the bottom of everything and that he belongs to an independent class; that cities are not of much account, and that farms are God's work and enduring. What would the farm be without the town, and what would the town be without the farm? The cities furnish the population that consumes the products of the farm and the farm furnishes the subsistence of the city. As I heard a friend say the other day: 'It is the city for the country and the country for the city, and all for the flag.'

"If there are abuses of any kind in legislation or in the business of the country let us fix public eye upon them until we have exposed the evil and then we can trust the country to make it right. It is mischievous to denounce classes, and this thing and that.

"If any man will make it plain to the American people that he is oppressed, that he is not getting his rights, then I undertake to say to you that the American people will be on his side against whatever may oppress him. My thought is, if you think there are wrongs and grievances in the business condition or in legislation hunt them out and specify them; hold them up to the public judgment, and have faith in your fellow-man.

"For I say to you that the great body of the people, an overwhelming majority, are in favor always of justice and fairness, and if you make that appeal to them they will respond."

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Extradition of a Boston Society Man Asked by Maine.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Philip Marquand of Marquand & Stearns, civil engineers, of 70 Kilby Street, Boston, has been declared a fugitive from justice in the State of Maine, and papers for his extradition have been signed by Acting Gov. Wolcott on a requisition from Gov. Cleaves of Maine.

Mr. Marquand, who is a well-known society man and Harvard graduate, is charged with illegally killing a moose in close time in the Maine wilderness, and it is stated in the papers in the case that he fled the State instead of coming into court to answer to the charges made against him by certain game wardens who came upon his camp on the shore of Eagle Lake on Sept. 29 last and there found moose meat concealed.

At his place of business it was stated today that Mr. Marquand was out of the city on a business trip, and that he knew nothing of the request that had been made for his extradition. It has become a general opinion among sportsmen that the Maine game wardens would "soak" a hunter from the outside when they got the chance, and the case of Mr. Marquand indicates that this opinion was not far out of the way. The prominence of Mr. Marquand socially and his standing as a business man will give the case wide prominence. It is also the only case on record where the extradition of a man for illegally killing game has been demanded of a Governor of Massachusetts by the Governor of a sister State.

Kansas Female Suffragists.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 12.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, now in session here, has adopted a resolution which declares: "Henceforth, we deem it must be expedient for all true suffragists and every suffrage association in the State to do all in their power to defeat every candidate for office who refuses to declare himself openly and honestly in favor of the right of suffrage to every adult citizen of this Republic, without regard to sex." It was also decided to ask the incoming State Legislature to grant to Kansas women Presidential suffrage.

Moving an Electric Plant.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—The Brush electric plant located here, which occupies eight large brick buildings, covering four acres of ground, is being removed to Lynn, Mass. The reason given is the high price of labor here. Eight hundred employes are affected. The Brush Electric Company is controlled by the General Electric Company, and makes arc burners and dynamos. At the present Lynn works, street railway supplies are made. New buildings are being erected there for the Cleveland machinery. The capital of the Brush Company is $2,500,000.

Riot Against Black Mill Men.

ELDORADA, Ark., Nov. 12.—Serious trouble has broken out among the white and colored mill men of the South Arkansas Lumber Company, situated near here, and the Sheriff was sent for to go out and quell the riot. It seems that the whites object to the presence of blacks in the woods, and banded themselves together and began a work of extermination with shotguns. Several negroes are said to have been shot. Details are meagre. The Sheriff summoned a posse and left for the scene immediately.

Wants $5,000 for a Lost Vote.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Thomas R. Hall to-day sued the Sassafras River Steamboat Company for $5,000 for causing him to lose his vote on election day. He says that on Oct. 19 he bought a round-trip ticket from Georgetown to Baltimore, and return, and, in coming on the steamer, the wrong coupon was taken by the purser. When he wanted to go home to vote the company refused to accept the ticket for passage back. He did not have means to pay his fare, and was obliged to remain in Baltimore.

A Missouri Court House Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—The Court House of Custer County has been burned by incendiaries in the attempt, it is thought, to destroy bills of indictment.

DOWERS FOR ORPHAN GIRLS

UNIQUE IDEA OF A NEW-YORK PHILANTHROPIST.

Worthy Girls Who Marry Worthy Men Will Receive Substantial Aid—Creed Will Have No Influence—First Four Marriages Set for Feb. 22.

The completion of the organization of the Greater New-York German Orphan Dowry Society will mark the establishment of a unique charity based on novel lines.

The purpose of this society is to protect poor German orphan girls from the vices and temptations to which so many of them are exposed in a great city, and further to present each of them who proves worthy with a sum of money as a dower upon her marriage to a man who also has been found honest and trustworthy. The founder is Lazarus Morgenthau, a wealthy citizen of New-York, who, though unostentatious, is known to many beneficiaries as a great philanthropist.

The society of which the motto is "Charity, Tolerance, Generosity," in making these gifts of dower is not to be restricted to inmates or former inmates of orphan asylums, but any parentless girl filling the requirements as to character will be eligible, without regard to creed. Already the by-laws and regulations of the society have been compiled by the founder, and they will be made public as soon as they have been submitted to and passed upon by the selected members of the Board of Directors. These by-laws have been drawn after careful study, and are based on Mr. Morgenthau's experience of thirty years or more. Any suggestions will be appreciated by him. The names of the members of the Board of Directors will also be made public as soon as they have duly taken office.

To Arrange Four Weddings.

It is the purpose of the founder that the initiation of the society shall be celebrated on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1897, with the public marriage at some suitable places of four orphans, one Protestant, one Catholic, one Freemason's daughter, and one Jewess, each of whom shall receive $100 in gold immediately after the ceremony. Thereafter the marriages will take place at the rate, for the present, of sixteen a year, four at a time, on Washington's Birthday, and also on the anniversaries of birthdays of the late Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, Jesse Seligman, and Ernst Possart. Mr. Possart is the Director of the Royal Court Theatre, in Munich, and by his rendition of "Nathan der Weise" he suggested to Mr. Morgenthau in part the idea of the society. He afterward urged Mr. Morgenthau to carry out the idea.

A society with similar aims, but more limited scope, was founded by Mr. Morgenthau Feb. 18, 1874, the date of the marriage of his daughter Ida to William J. Ehrich. This first society, however, was for the benefit of Hebrew orphan girls only. The enthusiasm which it aroused manifested itself principally, according to Mr. Morgenthau, in fine oratory at the meetings of the Directors, and, encountering numerous difficulties and having to bear the responsibilities alone, he was compelled reluctantly to abandon the scheme. During its existence of twenty months, however, it presented ten orphan girls with gifts of money at their marriage.

The new society will have a Directory Board of 200 members, of whom 100 will be Christians and 100 Hebrews. The marriage in each case will be public, and a civil ceremony on one of the four days named. Any kind of a religious ceremony desired by the principals may be gone through with, either before or after the public wedding, but on the same day.

May Pick Their Husbands.

The society in no case will exercise any authority in the choice of the husband, futher than to require that he be worthy. The bride will do her own choosing.

From assurances already received from men of means, Mr. Morgenthau believes that the number per year of endowed orphan brides may soon be increased, as may also the amount of endowment, and he considers that in a few years the society will possess a fund of at least a million dollars. The following institutions have already been notified of the movement and requested to select suitable applicants for the society's care: St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New-York; German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Mount Vernon; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New-York; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New-York; German Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn; Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.

Personally, Mr. Morgenthau is an interesting man. He is eighty-one years of age, having been born at Kleinwallstadt, Bavaria, in 1815. He is hearty and robust; and of striking appearance. He is filled with an enthusiasm for this idea. He feels that its purpose will appeal to people of all creeds and to humanity at large, and that, as it grows, its great power for good will make itself felt to those even who now regard it as somewhat visionary. He is as well known in his native country as a philanthropist as he is here, and his gifts to churches and charitable institutions in that country have been without regard to the creed of the recipient. One of his peculiarities is his intense dislike of having his portrait published, or even of giving away his photograph. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who interviewed him yesterday, he said:

"I am not in business. I have no pictures to sell, no patent soap to boom, neither have I poisoned my family nor squandered a large fortune. Why, then, should I have my picture in the papers?"

Mr. Morgenthau has a number of children, all of whom are wealthy and are interested in this society.

The Vote of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 12.—The plurality for Bryan in Kansas is 12,832. The plurality for Leedy, the Populist candidate for Governor, is 7,102. It is estimated that 7,000 Republicans voted for Bryan on the free-silver issue.

New Oil Wells to be Sunk.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 12.—Oil wells will be sunk on the farm of Zan Rankin, near Media, a $100,000 stock company having been organized for that purpose. A good flow has already been obtained from a well 500 feet deep.

A Valuable Cotton Factory.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 12.—A new cotton factory is about to be erected at Orizaba at a cost of more than $3,000,000, furnished by European capitalists.

GOSSIP LIVELY AT CANTON.

A Good Deal of Talk About the Next Private Secretary.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 12.—There has been a good deal of gossip to-day about the post of private secretary. Joseph P. Smith, who has been mentioned frequently in connection with the office, said this morning the office had not been tendered him by Major McKinley, that he could not accept it if it should be offered him, for the reason that he did not feel himself adapted to the peculiar kind of work expected from a private secretary.

Perry S. Heath is understood to be an active applicant for the post, and the name of Charles R. Dawes of Chicago is mentioned in connection with it. No one has any reason, however, for supposing that James Boyle, who is now Major McKinley's private secretary, and who occupied that position all the time Major McKinley was Governor of Ohio, may not be taken to Washington in a similar capacity.

Major McKinley said this noon that all of the speculation about this appointment was purely conjectural. There is abundant reason for stating that no choice has been made of a private secretary by Major McKinley.

Major McKinley has again postponed his trip to Cleveland. The day of departure now fixed upon is Tuesday.

Mr. McKinley received to-day the following dispatch from Joseph W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee:

"I have the Congressional campaign wound up, and a little balance left in the hands of the Treasurer. We have elected 201 sound-money Republicans, two-sound-money Democrats, 145 Democrats and Populists and six free-silver Republicans, with three districts in doubt, one from Wyoming and two from South Dakota."

Among the many letters of congratulation received by Mr. McKinley to-day was the following from Senator Elkins of West Virginia:

"I never doubted your nomination, and I never doubted your triumphant election. I am glad West Virginia helped bring about both. From the beginning I was sure we would carry West Virginia for you. It is now a Republican State, and we hope to keep it in the Republican column.

"Your election inspires hope and confidence in the business world. Under your wise Administration I predict for the country unprecedented prosperity."

WAITING ON THE CAUCUSES.

Nothing Known as to the Fate of the Dingley Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Nothing short of party caucuses of Senators will clear away doubt about the possibility of the passage by the Senate of the Dingley Tariff bill. The efforts to poll Senators have not been satisfactory to remove doubt.

Republicans who favor increased revenues are not agreed as to the course to pursue. Mr. Dingley does not expect to see his bill passed, and that opinion has been construed to convey a hope that the failure to pass it may afford an opportunity in an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress to make a stronger bill, one with a higher range of duties. Mr. Sherman, however, would be glad to have the Dingley bill passed, in order to avoid an extra session, which many Republicans fear would, by a protracted tariff debate, closing with the passage of an extreme protection measure, injure the Republican Party politically.

Naturally, of course, the President is not forgotten. There is a renewal of speculation as to whether he would approve or veto the Dingley bill if passed. Democrats who are averse to admitting that the income of the Government is $37,000,000 less than the outgo for four and a half months of the fiscal year because the tariff duties are not higher insist that the revival of business all over the country is proof that prosperity is not absolutely dependent upon protection, and that the customs revenues must increase with the increased ability of the people to buy.

It cannot be said that the Treasury shares the hope that revenues will be increased so largely as to make up for the loss under the existing tariff bill of the amount expected to be derived by income taxes. Those who refer to the President as an obstacle to the complete success of an attempt to make the Dingley bill a law are confident that he would veto it simply because it would increase taxes. This is merely a repetition of the arguments made last session.

The President has not spoken. There is no reason to expect that the President will act upon the Dingley bill before he has it before him. It is not altogether impossible that he will have something to say about the tariff question in his annual message to the Congress. Inferences as to what he will do would be postponed wisely until after the message is submitted.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening in the early hours, fair and cooler later.

The barometer has risen except in the South Atlantic States and on the North Pacific coast. The area of high pressure covers the central valleys, the lake region, and thence west to the Rocky Mountains, the barometer being higher over the Dakotas and lowest on the Northern Pacific coast. Rain has prevailed from Southern New-England southwestward to the Gulf coast, the rainfall being heavy in Georgia.

Light snows are reported to-night from the upper lake region, but the weather is generally clear throughout the central valleys and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. It is cooler from the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast and in North Dakota, but the temperature has risen in the Missouri Valley and thence westward over the Rocky Mountains.

The indications are that the weather will be generally fair throughout the central valleys, and threatening, followed by fair, in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Local snows are likely to occur in the lake region, with partly cloudy weather and cooler in the eastern portions. Rain, followed by cooler and clearing weather, is indicated for the South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	31	51	54
6 A. M.	31	51	53
9 A. M.	32	51	54
12 M.	36	50	55
4 P. M.	39	47	52
6 P. M.	39	48	51
9 P. M.	39	46	50
12 P. M.	36	44	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet aobve the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1895	35
Corresponding date for last twenty years	47

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 7.

MR. CARLISLE WAS THERE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AT THE HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance, Despite the Weather, Views and Applauds the Evolutions of the Mounted Police—An Accident to a Rider.

Yesterday a year ago was what has passed into history as "Marlborough Day" at the Horse Show, when the public, curious to see the young Duke and his bride, poured into the Madison Square Garden in such numbers as to break the record of attendance at the show.

There was no such attraction as that of last year at the Horse Show yesterday, but the attendance was very large—so large that it made the receipts of the day the largest thus far this year, and gave the show its old-time atmosphere of brilliancy and success.

The day, again like Wednesday, one of clouds and rain, was marked by only two unusual incidents at the show. Mr. Rawlins Loundes, Jr., who is said to come from Waterbury, Conn., but whose name suggests Mr. Rawlins Loundes Cottenet, the well-known cross-country rider of the Meadowbrook Club, and society florist, was thrown from his gray mare Kitty L. while exercising her in the ring in the morning, and although stunned for a few minutes, soon recovered, happily escaping serious injury. The second incident was the unsuccessful attempt of a variety theatre person to ride her horse in "man fashion" in the ring in one of the competitions.

Slim Morning Attendance.

The morning session was, as usual, again slimly attended, but the crowd began to arrive for the afternoon session so early that it was soon evident the day would be a record-breaker in point of attendance. The gloomy weather again forced the ladies to appear in sombre gowns and wraps, while the men, for the most part, were in business and hunting suits, and carried box coats or mackintoshes. It was early evident that the out-of-town contingent had largely increased in numbers since Tuesday. The Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington delegations of society people were largely augmented by new arrivals, and in certain sections of the Garden one might have fancied from the conversations overheard that one was on Beacon Street, Rittenhouse Square, or Massachusetts Avenue.

Another feature of the advancing days of the show was noticeable in the movements of the New-York society people. As the days gko by and the novelty of daily attendance wears off, the New-York society frequenters of the Garden spend less and less time there. They stroll in after late luncheon, about 4 o'clock, and by 5:30 begin to depart. Dressing and dinner brings their return to the Garden as late as 9 o'cluock, and by 10:15 they begin to lear. to enjoy supper at the Waldorf, Delmonico's and other fashionable resorts. Boxes which have cost their owners from $200 to $500 are really occupied now only about three hours during the day, and may thus certainly be considered an expenshive luxury.

The notable visitor to the show last evening was Secretary Carlisle, who was in Mr. W. S. G. Williams's box, and who attracted much attention. The Secretary appeared to be deeply interested in both the human and equine display, and applauded vigorously the superb horsemanship and evolutions of the mounted police, which also roused the vast audience to unwonted enthusiasm. The crowd from 9 to 10 o'clock was so great that progress along the promenade was both slow and difficult work. The country cousin was out in force, and, armed with the list of box holders, stared at the richly dressed women to his and her hearts' content.

Some of the Visitors.

To mention the most strikingly dressed and handsomest society women present last night would be simply to repeat the names and dresses described and alluded to on all the mornings since the show opened. Again Miss Fair, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Fannie Taller, Miss Nannie Reeves of Baltimore, and Miss Susie Sturgis of Philadelphia were the belles of the evening, and again the same array of handsome young matrons were in the boxes and prominent seats. Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Harry May of Washington, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Bronson were again absent on account of Miss Jay's death, and the Astors, Goelets, and Vanderbilts were not represented by ladies of the families.

Oliver Belmont resumed his place in his box, which had for its other occupants Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Fair, and Mrs. Charles Childs. Miss Alice Blight was in Mrs. George B. De Forest's box, and her beautiful figure and blonde beauty were well set off by a gown of gray silk and a small bonnet of gray, with green feathers. Miss Morosini, who was in black and white striped silk, attracted much attention as she sat in her father's box, and Mrs. Frederick Benedict, in gray silk; Mrs. "Willie" Allen, in green velvet banded with white, and Miss Fannie Taller, in mauve velvet, were also much admired.

Mrs. George Gould wore the same gown of black and white striped silk, with cherry-colored bodice, as on Wednesday night. Miss Suffern Taller, Mrs. Lee Taller, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mrs. Charles G. Peters, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, the Misses Wetmore, Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Miss Anne Sands, Miss Anita Lawrence, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Miss Turnure, Miss Field, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, and Miss Wilmerding were among the women whose gowns were the most effective and becoming, and who were the centres of attraction to the crowd in consequence.

THE DISPLAY IN THE RING.

Some of the Features Brought Out at the Show.

Decidedly the prettiest feature of the show yesterday was the judging of the herd class of Shetland ponies. For fully a half hour the tan-bark was filled with these miniature horses, no one of which was much if any larger than a rough-coated St. Bernard dog. The class was not called until about 4 o'clock, by which time the Garden was well filled, both as to boxes, arena seats, and promenade.

The interest shown in the class was evidenced by the fact that when the little horses were led into the ring the promenaders sought seats wherever they could find them, in boxes if possible, but if one

did not have the social pull, in the unreserved front seats nearer the sky.

The class called for a show of a stallion, with four mares in foal, or "with foals at foot." This latter provision enabled the grooms to bring into the ring with the sires and dams a lot of the most kittenish bits of horseflesh ever shown in the ring. There were so many of these little colts and fillies—none of them bigger than a collie dog, and some even smaller—that they seemed to completely fill the ring. As they were allowed to run at large, the kittenish propensities of the youngsters asserted themselves. They raced from one side of the inclosure to the other, played "tag" and "follow-my-leader," indulged in races at the top of their speed from one end of the Garden to the other, and generally gave evidence of the fact that they were thoroughly delighted to be freed from the restraints of the stalls they had been forced to occupy in the basement of the Garden since the opening of the show.

The exhibition aroused about the first burst of genuine enthusiasm seen during the show. Even the blasé young men and women in the boxes who do not deem it good form to show undue interest in anything, were aroused to a considerable degree. Some of them even violated the conventionalities so far as to laugh with wellbred heartiness and applaud the antics of the playful little fellows. As for those who were not restricted by social conventionalities they simply reveled in the show. They cheered the little colts as they raced, and screeched approval when one of the lot, breaking loose from his crowd of fellows, would rush into the herds that the judges were trying to pass upon in the most approved football fashion. They "bucked" the centre, raced around the ends, and occasionally tackled one another in the exuberance of their spirits. There was fun and plenty of it while these little fellows were in the ring. The children were wild with delight while they were on view, and their expressions of regret were sincere when the ribbons were awarded and the ponies left the ring.

The blue ribbon went to the lot shown by George Green, with the chrysanthemum-headed stallion Montreal at the head of the herd. The mares were all of the skewbald coloring, what a dog man would call "liver and white," and there were six of them, including two weanlings, all marked exactly alike. Second prize went to the lot shown by Thomas L. Watt, and this batch included the liveliest of all the little fellows that made the fun in the ring. Charles B. Bassett got third honors, with the herd headed by Huckleberry Finn, which included three black mares and their offspring, all of which had a belt of pure white hair which looked like a white flannel blanket wrapped about their backs and bellies. They reminded all the gentlemen farmers of the herds of Dutch Belted cattle that were at the live stock show a year ago. George Cassie's lot, which were placed fourth, were all in solid colors, and the most quiet and dignified herd in the ring, refusing absolutely to indulge in the frivolities of the youngsters in the other herds.

Improvement in the Jumping.

Hunting and jumping classes, usually one of the most striking and popular features of the show, were lamentably weak on the first two days. But on Wednesday evening there came a change, when the entries for the Corinthian class were tried. There had been a change in the arrangement of the fences, these being topped with rails to which twigs of green were tied. This enabled the horses to see the obstacles to better advantage, and they showed but little hesitancy in going at them. The change that night, when only gentlemen riders were up, was very noticeable, and aroused marked comment.

The same thing was in evidence yesterday afternoon when the light-weight green hunters were tried out. There was a big class of them, and nearly all showed to good advantage, some of them better than the veterans of the night before. The Canadian, Adam Beck, carried off all the honors, taking the three prizes, with Ladylike, Leith, and Rockwood, respectively, all being ridden by Wilson. The first named is about as clever and clean a jumper as has been seen in the ring. She looks, too, as if she would be able to go all day, and go well.

While horses were being exercised in the morning Kitty L., ridden by Rawlins Lowndes, Jr., got to acting badly in the ring. She reared, unseated her driver, and then went down herself. She rolled over Mr. Lowndes, who had the wind knocked out of him, and remained insensible for some minutes. Fortunately the rider was not injured in the least, and was around the Garden apparently as well as ever two hours later.

The evening show wound up with a jumping competition over six successive jumps of five feet each. The show was the most creditable of the attempts at high jumping. Kenneth ridden by his owner, L. W. Riddle, carried off the honors, Mrs. S. S. Howland's pair, Ladybird and Flycatcher, being placed second and third and Adam Beck's Longshot fourth.

The Police Parade.

Inspector McCullagh led a squad of forty of the municipal police through a long military drill, which necessarily lacked life and snap because of the limitations of the ring. But what the men could do they did with remarkable precision and commendable accuracy. The great crowd that filled the Garden applauded them heartily and frequently. The simple evolutions, all done at a walk, having been concluded, a dozen of the men tried for the three prizes. The horses were shown at a walk, trot, and gallop, and after careful inspection by George C. Clausen, he awarded the first prize, $200, to Patrolman James Frawley and his horse, Jim; the second, $100, to Patrolman Herman Heemsoth and his horse, also named Jim; the third, $50, to Patrolman Michael Vogt and his horse Fritz, and gave the rather empty honors of "highly commended" to Roundsman John Pepper's gelding, Wash. The entire squad were mounted on bay horses, with black points, and a remarkably uniform and fine-looking lot of horses they were.

A Prize for Almont, Jr.

Probably the happiest man in the Garden during the morning was "Pa" Hamlin of Buffalo. He won the international prize for stallions, with four of their get, his pet, Almont, Jr., a son of old Almont, beating A. J. Cassatt's imported hackney Cadet. The conditions were that the produce should be out of native mares, bred in this country, and the get only were to be considered. It was generally agreed that the young Almonts were far better in appearance than the young Cadets, and no one criticised the action of the judges.

Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn., was as sad as Mr. Hamlin was glad. His sorrow came from the fact that in the class for pairs of roadsters and road rig his team, Alice Leyburn and Georgie M., which had already won in the class for roadsters, were disqualified for competition. This was because a protest was entered against Alice Leyburn because of lameness. The protest was sustained, the mare having become a little lame in one of her fore legs. That left William H. Clark alone in the ring, and his pair, Nutshell and Dick, got the coveted blue ribbon.

In the breeding classes for trotters the two-year-olds were tried out, and in the stallion class Bancroft, one of Quartermaster's get, walked off with first prize, after a sharp competition with H. N. Bain's very handsome colt, Langtoneer, by Langton-Ceda, of the famous Electioneer stock. In the filly class C. J. & Harry Hamlin scored with their very handsome and stylish Minola King, a bay, by Mambrino King, the prince of show horses, out of a Chimes mare. E. H. Harriman secured second honors with Riva, a shapely and good moving filly by Kremlin.

Two hackney classes were also passed on, the honors for three-year-old mares falling to Fred C. Stevens's entry, the imported mare Applause, of good size and substance and with excellent action. In the class for stallions four years old or over there were a poor trio of competitors. The first prize went to F. C. Stevens's Clifton II., the second to Denesfort, owned by Henry Fairfax, and the other was withheld.

Well-Behaved Tandems.

The tandem contest in the afternoon was one of the best ever seen in the Garden. Fourteen teams were shown, and were so well trained that there were none of the mix-ups that have generally been a feature in this class. The leaders, with hardly an exception, contented themselves with acting as leaders should and refrained from circus performances, such as were always characteristic of early shows. With such a well-behaved lot, the selection of the prize winner was a hard task. "Charley" Bates was favored by fortune once more, and after the teams were well tried out he landed both first and third prizes. Bates himself drove the winning team, Aladdin and Amazon, and his superintendent, Pratt, the third prize pair, Actress and Cock Robin, Blazeaway and Golden Rod, driven by John S. Bratton, secured the second prize, and the fourth went to W. Gould Brokaw's pair, Ruth and Meteor, who were shown by Fred Ashenden. All the teams were driven by professionals. It does not seem to be a year for amateur or gentlemen drivers.

Bates in the Sulks.

There was a surprise for "Charley" Bates in the class for high-steppers when he was unceremoniously turned out of the ring in the evening. A blank look of amazement was on his face, and after he left the ring he halted in the areaway and looked back wistfully at the judges as if expecting a recall. If there was one class he counted on winning to a certainty, it was this one, with his bay gelding Admiral. But his show was short-lived, and he was as nearly heartbroken as his happy frame of mind ever permits him to be. The class was both a large and a good one. Thomas M. Hilliard won the ribbon with Flash, and O. H. P. Belmont was second and third with Rockingham and Walsingham. John S. Bratton's The Czar was placed fourth.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

Winners of Ribbons in the Different Classes Judged.

Class 31.—Hackney mares 3 years old, (foaled in 1893;) height not considered; shown in hand—First prize, $150, Frederick C. Steven's Applause, ch., by Saxon-Lady Alice; second prize, $75, Frederick C. Steven's Lady Danegelt, ch., by Danegelt-Quality; third prize, H. G. and R. Cheney's Nina, b., by Dr. Parke-Laughing Water; highly commended, Winthrop Rutherford's Practice, ch., by Agility-Primrose.

Class 35.—Half-bred hackney stallions, four years old or over, registered in any recognized stud book; to be shown with four of their get; the get to have been bred in America; of any age—First prize, $200, Village Farm's Almont, Jr., b., 24 years, by Almont-Maggie Gains, shown with Almonte, Blossom, Heather, and Primrose; second prize, $100, A. J. Cassatt's Cadet, ch., 12 years, by Lord Derby-Princess, shown with Miss Rae, Baby, Platoon, and Bustleton.

Class 6.—Trotting stallions, two years old, (foaled in 1894,) to be shown in hand—First prize, $150, S. A. Rundel's Bancroft, rn., by Quartermaster-Belle Medium; second prize, $75, H. N. Bain's Langtoneer, b., by Langton-Ceda; third prize, $35, Village Farm's The Patroon, b., by Rex Americus-The Countess; highly commended, H. M. Littel's Curlou, blk., by Curfew-Mary.

Class 12.—Trotters, fillies two years old and under four, to be shown to harness or wagon—First prize, $150, Village Farm's Minola King, b., two years, by Mambrino King-Minola Chimes, driven by French; second prize, $75, E. H. Harriman's Rival, b., 3 years, by Kremlin-Miss Alice; third prize, $35, Charles E. Foster's Princess Mackay, br., 2 years, by Byron Wilkes-Lady Mackay; highly commended, Mrs. H. N. Bain's Carrie B. Medium, b., 3 years, by Favorite Wilkes-Clara Medium.

Class 73.—Ponies in harness above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, 3 years old or over—First prize, $80, Marion Story's Eccles Wonder, blk. m., 14 hands, aged, driven by Mr. Story; second prize, $40, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Arigon, b. g., 14.0¾ hands, 8 years, driven by C. F. Bates; third prize, $20, Miss Isabel Mills's Bustle, br. m., 13.3½ hands, 9 years, driven by Sacks; highly commended, J. D. Cameron's Count, b. s., 13.3¾ hands, 6 years.

Class 76.—Saddle horses, 15.2 hands or over, 3 years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds—First prize, $150, Brayton Ives's Don Fulano, ch. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, ridden by Robinson; second prize, $75, W. A. Jamison's Dandy, br. g., 15.3 hands, 7 years, ridden by Taylor; third prize, $35, W. Cova Copp's Banjo, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, ridden by E. Antony; highly commended, J. Dickman Brown's Nectar, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, ridden by F. Elliott.

Class 18.—Roadsters, pairs of horses, and best-appointed road rig—First prize, $250, W. H. Clark's Nutshell, b. m., 15.1½ hands, 7 years, by Bayonne-Prince Nutmeg, and Dick, br. g., 15.1½ hands, 7 years, by Elberton-Delilah, driven by W. H. Clark.

Class 82.—Tandems, the wheeler to be over 14 hands and not exceed 15.2 hands—First prize, $200, New-York Coach, Horse and Cob Company's Aladin, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, 8 years, and Amezon, b. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, driven by Bates; second prize, $100, George B. Holmes's Blazeaway, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 6 years, and Golden Rod, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 5 years, driven by Bratton; third prize, $50, New-York Coach, Horse and Cob Company's Actress, gr. m., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, and Cock Robin, b. g., 15.1 hands, 6 years, driven by Pratt; highly commended, W. J. Brokaw's Ruth, b. m., 15.1¾ hands, 4 years, and Meteor, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, 8 years, driven by Ashenden.

Class 94.—Shetland ponies, herds consisting of one stallion and four mares in foal, or with foal at foot, all to be owned by the exhibitor—First prize, $150, George Green's Montreal, b. s., Ruth, skew m., Jessie, dun m., Maritona, skew m., and Midget, skew m.; second prize, $75, Thomas L. Watt's Kelpie, skew s., Gladys, b. m., Patterson's Jewell, skew m., Bessie, blk. m. and Tuesday, blk. m.; third prize, $35, Charles B. Bassett's Huckleberry Finn, skew s., Easter, skew m., Peggie II., blk. m., Music, blk. m., and Daisy, blk. m.; highly commended, George Cassie's Prince, blk. s., Lily, br. m., Blossom, ch. m., Nancy II., br. m., and Dolly, br. m.

Class 102.—Green hunters up to carrying 165 pounds, conformation and quality to count—First prize, $150, Adam Beck's Ladylike, b. m., 15.3, 4 years, ridden by Wilson; second prize, $75, Adam Beck's Leith, b. g., 15.3½, 4 years, ridden by Wilson; third prize, Adam Beck's Rockwood, ch. g., 16, 4 years, ridden by Wilson; highly commended, W. A. McGibbon's Marshall, b. g., 15.2, 5 years, ridden by McGibbon.

Class 58.—Pairs of horses, to be shown before a victoria or cabriolet, horses to count 50 per cent. and carriages 50 per cent.—First prize, $200, Louis W. Wormser's Superior, b. g., 15.1¾, and Surprise, b. g., 15.1¾, 7 years; second prize, $100, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Amazon, b. g., 15.1¾, 7 years, and Aladdin, b. g., 15.1¾, 8 years; third prize, $50, W. Gould Brokaw's Ruth, b. m., 15.1¾, 4 years, and Meteor, b. g., 15.1¾, 8 years.

Class 25.—Hackneys, stallions, 4 years old or over, under 15.2 hands—First prize, $200, Frederick C. Steven's Clifton II., ch., 15.0½ hands, 4 years, by Danegelt-Lightsome; second prize, $100, Henry Fairfax's Danesfort, ch., 15.1½ hands, 5 years, by Danegelt-Primula.

Class 86.—Ponies, under saddle, exceeding 13.1 hands and not exceeding 14 hands, 3 years old or over—First prize, $100, Samuel Russell, Jr.'s Punch, skew g., 13.3¼ hands, 6 years, ridden by Mr. Russell; second prize, $50, E. H. Weatherbee's Tip Top, ch. g., 14.1 hands, 7 years, ridden by Meislehn; third prize, $25, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Wild Rose, b. m., 14.1 hands, 6 years, ridden by Lavigne; highly commended, Samuel Russell, Jr.'s, Lady Flyaway, br. m., 13.3½ hands, 9 years, ridden by Mrs. Beach.

Class 51.—Horses in harness, high steppers, not under 15.2 hands; to be shown to an appropriate two-wheeled vehicle—First prize, $150, Thomas M. Hilliard's Flash, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, driven by Mr. Shults, Jr.; second prize, $75, O. H. P. Belmont's Rockingham, b. g., 15.3½ hands, aged, ridden by Fitzpatrick; third prize, $35; O. H. P. Belmont's Walsingham, b. g., 15.3½ hands, aged, driven by Herder; highly commended, John S. Bratton's The Czar, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years.

Class 109.—The best and best-trained police horses, to be ridden by officers—First prize, $200, Jim, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, James Frawley, Thirty-first Precinct; second prize, Jim, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, Herman Heemsoth, Thirty-third Precinct; third prize, Fritz, b. g., 15 hands, 12 years, Michael Vogt, Thirty-second Precinct; highly commended, Wash, b. g., 15.3 hands, 9 years, Roundsman John Pepper, Thirty-eighth Precinct.

Class 106.—Hunters, best performance of hunters or jumpers over six successive jumps, 5 feet high, and to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds—First prize, $200, S. D. and L. W. Riddle's Kenneth, ch. m., 15.3 hands, aged; second prize, $100, Mrs. S. S. Howland's Lady Bird, br. m., 15.3 hands, 7 years; third prize, $50, Belwood Stud's Flycatcher, b. g., 16 hands, 5 years; highly commended, Adam Beck's Longshot, b. g., 16.1 hands, 4 years.

The Programme for To-day.

9 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring.

10:15 A. M.—Judging six hackney yearling stallions, (Produce Prize,) Class 33.

10:30 A. M.—Judging seven hackney yearling fillies or geldings, Class 34.

11 A. M.—Judging three standard-bred three-year-old trotting stallions, Class 5.

11:15 A. M.—Judging eight standard-bred three-year-old trotting fillies, Class 7.

11:45 A. M.—Judging four French coach mares, Class 40.

12 M.—Judging two French coach fillies, Class 41.

12:10 P. M.—Judging one Morgan-bred stallion, Class 38.

12:15 P. M.—Judging hackney stallions for the junior championship, Class 20.

12:30 P. M.—Judging hackney mares for the championship, Class 21.

12:45 P. M.—Judging hackney fillies for the championship, Class 22.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

2 P. M.—Judging nine ponies in harness, Class 68.

2:20 P. M.—Judging nine ponies under saddle, Class 84.

2:40 P. M.—Judging nine pairs of horses, to be shown before a brougham, Class 57.

3 P. M.—Judging three standard-bred trotting stallions, to be shown with four of their get, Class 3.

3:30 P. M.—Judging seven trotting stallions, any age, shown in harness, Class 10.

4 P. M.—Judging four road teams, four-in-hands, Class 67.

4:20 P. M.—Judging thirty ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 80.

4:50 P. M.—Judging fourteen pairs of high steppers, Class 52.

5:25 P. M.—Judging nine ladies' qualified hunters, Class 98

EVENING PROGRAMME.

8 P. M.—Parade of all first and second prize winners.

8:15 P. M.—Judging eleven cab horses and hansom cabs, as-rel for hire, Class 44.

8:35 P. M.—Judging saddle horses not exceeding 15.2 for the championship, Class 82.

8:50 P. M.—Judging fourteen tandems, Class 63.

9:25 P. M.—Judging ten horses for the high jump, Class 107.

Lucky the Loss Came in Dull Times.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

"Wasn't it lucky that our bridges went out when they did?" asked a Lewiston man of The Journal Friday. "And wasn't it lucky," he adds, "that the new iron ones were contracted for before election? Look out, now, for a sharp rise in iron bridges."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HOTEL FOR THE HOMELESS.

Will Be Opened Shortly and Will Accommodate 300.

A municipal hotel for the waifs and strays of humanity who have not elsewhere to lay their heads will be opened about Nov. 20 at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue.

A five-story building of good frontage and depth has been leased by the Department of Charities to serve during the Winter exactly the same purposes as those of the house-barge in the East River last Summer. It is not an imposing place of abode—indeed, it is rather gloomy and forbidding from the outside—having been designed as a factory building and used as such for many years. But a force of carpenters and mechanics and plumbers are at work to transform it into a comfortable, sanitary shelter for worthy resident and vagrant poor.

The work has been delayed for some days on account of trouble with the Department of Buildings. Certain alterations were begun in ignorance of a building law which provides that a lodging house must have a fireproof first floor and iron staircases up to the roof. It was, therefore, necessary to change the terms made with the owner of the property, and to draw up a new contract. The rental has been agreed upon at $2,000 a year. The owner of the building is Charles Siedler, ex-Mayor of Jersey City.

The basement of the city's hotel will contain stationary and shower baths, fumigating closets, a laundry, and a kitchen. Offices will occupy the entire first floor. The Superintendent, who will perhaps be Col. William White, who had charge of the house barge during the Summer; the clerks, and a doctor will each have a room or compartment, in which to conduct examinations into the personal character and physical condition of applicants for lodging.

The second floor will be divided by a partition. In the front room there will be twenty-five beds for homeless women. The rear room will be occupied by as many beds for men. And three upper floors will be used as men's dormitories. Three hundred guests will be the maximum number accommodated at the Hotel Municipal.

One feature of the hostelry will require that the guests become porters, chambermaids, domestics, and cooks, as well. Some other tasks may be devised to keep away applicants who are not willing to work and unworthy of food and shelter.

Superintendent Blake of the Outdoor Poor said: "The best idea would be to have a farm to which the men could be sent after they have taken a refreshing bath, sleep, and breakfast."

There will be no limit to the number of times any unfortunate may ask for lodging. It will depend entirely upon his worthiness and inability to find work. But the management of the free hotel will make exceptions impossible. No moral "dead-beats" need knock at these doors.

DR. WEBB'S NEW RAILROAD.

Extends from Malone, Vt., to Montreal and Saves Fourteen Miles.

Dr. W. Seward Webb left this city for Shelburne Farms, Vt., last Wednesday, and for the next week or ten days he will give his attention to the duties devolving upon him as President of the recently completed railway line into Montreal, and as a member of the Vermont State Legislature. In the last-mentioned capacity, Dr. Webb has developed an earnestness that has surprised his friends. Since his election he has been in frequent conference with representative Vermonters, and with them he has visited different sections of the State for the purpose of informing himself concerning its needs.

As Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, Dr. Webb will do what he can to improve and extend the lines of railroads in the State. He has taken an intelligent interest in Vermont affairs for a number of years, and various projects have received an encouraging impetus through his liberality.

The completion of Dr. Webb's new railroad line in Canada shortens the distance between Malone and Montreal about fourteen miles. The new route has been in operation nearly one month, and it embraces about sixty-five miles of railway under one organization. Most of the new constructive work has been done in Canada. The Southwestern Railway Company, which was organized by Dr. Webb, built thirteen and one-quarter miles of railroad from Beauharnois to Caughnawaga. This new line is just south of, and almost parallel with, the St. Lawrence River. Its northern terminal is the great Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge. It is eight miles from the bridge to Montreal, and Dr. Webb has obtained a permanent trackage agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company, enabling him to run his own trains into the Canadian Pacific Station in Montreal.

The Southwestern Railway Company has leased from the Grand Trunk the Beauharnois Junction Railway, extending from Valley Field to Beauharnois, a distance of nearly thirteen miles. These two lines have been consolidated with the Malone and St. Lawrence, and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack lines, and the whole combination forms the new St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, which extends from Malone to Montreal, constituting the Canadian continuation of the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central. The officers of the new company are: President—W. Seward Webb; Secretary—Frank G. Smith; Chief Engineer—R. W. Leonard; Superintendent—W. W. Currier.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce and Miss Bunce of 319 West Fourteenth Street will be at home Sunday afternoons from 3 until 6 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hewitt of 108 West Eighty-sixth Street gave a dinner last night in honor of the Count De Nivert of Paris. Eight covers were laid. The guests invited to meet the Count were Mr. and Mrs. A. Dupon, C. Winkleman, and George Leon Moore. The dinner was followed by music and dancing.

—The second music ride of the season at the Belmont Riding Academy took place last night. Weber's Band played, and the riders went through many pretty evolutions and figures. Among the horsemen and women were Miss A. Beath, Mr. Kraus, Mr. and Mrs. E. Detmold, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stern, Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery, H. Bunle, Mr. Loss, Mr. Schlattermann, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Beal, Dr. Peters, Mr. Oters, Mr. Barth, A. Richter, Mr. Hansing, Mr. Van de Bugie, Mr. Soan, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Deisner, Mr. Orton, Mr. Millard, J. Bloomer, Mr. Diedrich, F. Rankin, E. W. Platt, P. Pehlman, Mr. Nyegard, E. Bradley, Miss Pace, Mrs. Winters, Miss Loss, Miss Barth, Miss Rozill, Miss Davidson, Miss Hansing, Miss Schwegler, Mrs. Rozell, Mrs. Loss, Miss Howe, Miss B. Barth, Mrs. Bindley, and Miss Cooper.

Miss Irma Komlosy, the flower painter of Vienna, who has made her home in New-York for several years, gave a farewell art reception yesterday at the musical studio of Miss Charotte Walker, in the Woman's Exchange Building, at 12 East Thirtieth Street. Miss Komlosy, at the earnest request of the Austrian Ambassador, M. Ladislaus von Hengelmüller Zu Hengervar, will remove her studio to Washington, where she is already a favorite in Austrian official circles, as she has long been in court circles at Vienna. At the reception Miss Komlosy had on exhibition about forty different studies and finished paintings, mostly of American flowers, including several scenes in Central Park and in Miss Helen Gould's conservatory in Irvington. Among those present were Consul General Stockinger and Mrs. Stockinger, Mrs. Henri Dormitzer, Miss Marion Walker, Mrs. Thiele, Lyman Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Stiebel, Herman Behr, and Miss Sawtelle of Washington.

Let Both Now Keep Still.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Bryan need not worry himself issuing post-election proclamations. The people of the United States have taken his measure, and they have no more idea of trying to make a President out of him than they have of trying to make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold.

It is to be hoped that Jones will now subside. His latest address on the defeat of Bryanism is as ridiculous as any of the proclamations he issued during the campaign—which is saying a great deal. The country is tired of Jones—tired of even laughing at him.

BLACK TALKS WITH PLATT

GOVERNOR-ELECT CAME TO THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Distribution of Patronage Discussed—Aldridge Will Probably Retain His Office—Contest for Adjutant Generalship.

Gov.-elect Frank S. Black came to this city yesterday and stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was his first visit since election. He said he was well over the fatigue of the campaign. He wore a short coat, an Alpine hat, and a black tie, having discarded the white lawn which he used to wear on all occasions.

Politicians began to swarm into the hotel at once. Louis F. Payn of Chatham was only a minute behind Mr. Black. As soon as the latter had registered and had been assigned to a room, Mr. Payn was on hand, and the two went up in the elevator together.

Gov.-elect Black and Mr. Platt had a session during the evening. The make-up of the Governor's staff and the appointments to be made were under discussion. Politicians who are supporters of Mr. Platt called from time to time. Among the number were Edward Lauterbach, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, who would like a reappointment; Col. F. C. McLewee, Inspector General, who is after the same place, and C. Whitney Tillinghast of Troy, who is also a candidate for the place.

J. Sloat Fassett called long enough to recommend E. M. Hoffman for the position of Inspector General. Lemuel Ely Quigg and Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown were also among the visitors.

After all the conferences of the afternoon and evening, it was said that no definite results as to the make-up of Gov.-elect Black's staff had been reached, and no slate had been made for the various appointive officers.

George W. Aldridge, it was said, will be reappointed Superintendent of Public Works.

Gen. McAlpin and C. Whitney Tillinghast were put down as the leaders in the race for the position of Adjutant General. The situation as regards them was said to be that Mr. Black personally favors Mr. Tillinghast, but will yield to the organization if it insists on Gen. McAlpin.

George W. Dunn of Binghamton was said to be the most promising aspirant for the vacant place on the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

There was some talk on the part of those who called on the Governor-elect of the Greater New-York charter, and the attitude which the next State Administration will assume toward it. But nothing very definite was known by any in the council of what this attitude would be.

Mr. Black was not willing to discuss his policy on any point for publication.

"I simply came down from Troy to get away from the football which has been in progress there for the last week or so," he said.

Mr. Black will return to Troy to-day.

LOST HIS BETS, TOOK HIS LIFE.

An Erie Man Killed Himself Because of Bryan's Defeat.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 12.—The body of William Stenger, who cut his throat and disappeared from his room at the Schneider Hotel, at Corry, Penn., yesterday morning, was found this afternoon in a pond near the radiator works of which the suicide was a proprietor.

The young man had bet heavily upon Bryan and Sibley, and his frenzy of loss drove him to drink. He carried a knife from the supper table, and yesterday morning plunged it into his throat, inflicting a horrible gash, and lay down on his bed to die. Death came too slowly for him. Putting on his ulster and turning the collar up to conceal his wound, he passed out, and walked ten blocks to the millpond, where he finished his desperate deed by drowning.

Stenger was about thirty years of age, single, and came to Corry from Titusville. A few years ago, while under great mental excitement, he wandered away from home, and was gone some time before he was found.

THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY.

Twelve Republican Electors Chosen and One Democrat.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 12.—The official returns of the vote in each county for the election of Nov. 3 are all in.

With the counties of Marshall, McLean, and Montgomery left off the table prepared by the Secretary of State, because of unexplained irregularities, they show that W. B. Smith, the first Democratic Elector, will have a vote in the Electoral College. The other twelve Electors will be Republicans.

S. H. Kash, the first Republican Elector, received 215,086 votes; Smith, the first Democratic Elector, 212,891; Trimble, the last Republican Elector, received 212,389 votes. Ward, the first National Democratic Elector, had 5,018 votes.

Vote of Suffolk County.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 12.—The official canvass of Suffolk County was finished this evening. It gives the Republican Electors 9,388 votes, Democratic 3,831, and National Democratic 367. Mr. Black, for Governor, received 9,235 votes; Mr. Porter 3,914, and Mr. Griffin 428. The Prohibition candidates ran third in all cases.

Mississippi's Vote.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 12.—Every county in Mississippi, except Itawamba, has sent in election returns, which show the following: Total vote for Electors, 65,197; Democratic vote, 49,168; Populists, 11,289; Republican, 4,730.

NO CHOICE FOR SENATOR.

The Democratic Caucus in Georgia Unable to Agree.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—The Democratic caucus met again this afternoon and took five ballots for United States Senator. No nomination was made. Chairman Clay led on every ballot, with Capt. Howell second and Gov. Atkinson third. They were the only candidates voted for, except in the fourth ballot, when Robertson received one vote and Lewis Garrard of Columbus got three. The caucus adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

An anonymous circular was distributed to-day charging that the railroads were trying to dictate the election of a Senator. The card was very plainly directed against Clay and Howell. Gov. Atkinson's friends denied all knowledge of its origin.

Those Coerced Employes.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

One of the most amusing incidents of the late campaign was an effort on the part of an ambitious orator to expose a suspected intention of the proprietors of a large manufactory to "coerce" their employes. He announced with much flourish that he would deliver an address in front of the suspected establishment. Greatly to his surprise, he was met by one of the proprietors, who courteously invited him into the premises. The engines were stopped, and every employe was afforded an opportunity to listen to his address. Under the circumstances the speaker could scarcely do himself justice, and after a few platitudes he retired from the scene.

ANOTHER RIOT OF STRIKERS.

One Man Killed and One Fatally Wounded in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 12.—The bitter hatred which for some time existed between the striking union miners and the imported non-union men from the lead mines of Missouri brought about a second riot at 2 o'clock this morning, which resulted in the death of Steven Frankowitz, the fatal wounding of Jerry Dormandy, and serious injuries to half a dozen others, all strikers.

At the hour mentioned two Missourians employed at the Arkansas Valley smelter entered the Gold Belt Saloon, one of the toughest resorts on State Street, where about 20 striking miners had congregated. As the "foreigners" advanced to the bar, a striker made some insulting remark to the new-comers, to which the latter replied by saying: "We don't work in the mines; we are smelter men." The striker replied with an oath, when, quick as a flash, the Missourians whipped out their knives and with fearful gashes on his neck and chest, Dormandy fell to the floor in a pool of his own blood

In an instant the other union men rushed on the "foreigners." Knives, bottles, chairs, and pokers were brought into requisition, and a terrible battle raged for several minutes, the long dirks of the Missourians bringing streams of blood with every slash. The police rushed to the scene, but arrived there too late to prevent the complete disemboweling of Frankowitz, who lay on the floor near Dormandy.

The officers leveled their pistols at the rioters, who were now pretty evenly divided. Their sudden appearance created dismay in the ranks of the men, and at once fighting ceased, and all hands made a desperate rush for the door. One man, a Missourian named Dormady was captured.

The first riot brought about by this strike occurred Sept. 19, when eight men were killed, and $100,000 worth of mining property was destroyed with dynamite.

STABBED WITH A POKER.

Thomas Gill's Reward for Trying to Waken His Son.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Thomas Gill, seventy years old, is in a precarious condition in the Hackensack Hospital. His son Edward, forty-five years old, is in the county jail, held to await the result of the old man's injuries. If the father dies the son will be arraigned charged with manslaughter or murder.

The Gills live at Little Ferry. Edward Gill will say nothing concerning the affair. The story as told by the father is incomplete. The younger man is employed at the kiln of Philip Mehrhof, who runs a brickyard at Little Ferry. He is supposed to report for work at the kiln at midnight. Last night between 11 and 12 o'clock the father called his son. Edward did not get up as usual, and several times between midnight and 3 o'clock the father awakened his son and warned him that he would lose his job if he did not report for work.

About 3 o'clock the father once more awakened the son. There were angry words between them, and a row occurred, which ended, it is said, in Edward assaulting his father and running an iron rod used as a stove poker through his neck.

Such is the story told by the old man. The tale was related by him between fainting fits in Justice Greber's house about 8 o'clock this morning. The old man after being injured walked from Little Ferry to this place.

Justice Greber issued a warrant for the son's arrest, and later committed him to jail without bail to await the outcome of his father's injuries.

COMMISSIONER MILLER TO GO.

Private Interests Demand Attention—Forman May Succeed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is understood that the resignation of Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, is in the hands of the President. Prior to the election, Mr. Miller had a conference with Secretary Carlisle and the President, during which he intimated his desire to retire from the public service and engage in private business. He was asked to postpone action until after the election.

Mr. Miller's relations with the President and Secretary Carlisle are said to be very cordial. Mr. Miller has been the companion of the President and also of Secretary Carlisle on several hunting and fishing expeditions.

Commissioner Miller is a native of West Virginia, from which State he was appointed to his present position during President Cleveland's first administration. He retired on Mr. Cleveland's defeat for re-election, and was succeeded by another West Virginian, Mr. Mason. Commissioner Miller was one of two men who served under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration who were reappointed.

Ex-Congressman Forman of Illinois is mentioned as Mr. Miller's successor.

Mr. Miller, some weeks ago, was elected Vice President of the Baltimore Security and Bond Company, the intention being to make him eventually the controlling head. Mr. Miller will remain in office until his successor shall qualify. He will continue to reside in this city for a time, but ultimately will make New-York City his home.

KNIGHTS FAVOR SILVER.

Sovereign's Ideas Indorsed by the General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor to-day made a report to the General Assembly indorsing General Master Workman Sovereign's proposition that the order should approve the platform on which Mr. Bryan made his canvass for President, and that it should work to secure free silver coinage.

The report calls attention to the fact that only 5 per cent. of the laboring men of the country are organized, and calls for closer union between workers. Strikes are deprecated, it being asserted that they serve merely to assist the "plutocrats" in their efforts to secure an increase of the standing army.

The General Assembly to-day adopted a resolution favoring a graduated income tax.

The time for the election of general officers has not been fixed. The principal opponent to Mr. Soveriegn for the office of General Master Workman is T. B. McGuire of Amsterdam, a member of the Executive Board. Mr. Sovereign is strong with the Western and Southern delegates, while McGuire is strong in this State and New-England.

GEN. HERKIMER'S MONUMENT.

Dedicated by the Masons Near Little Falls Yesterday.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Gen. Herkimer monument was dedicated this afternoon by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New-York State. John W. Vrooman of Brooklyn, on behalf of the Commissioners, presented the monument to the State through the Grand Lodge, and Grand Master Edward M. L. Ehlers of New-York made the speech of acceptance. Col. Ashley W. Cole represented Gov. Morton. Addresses were delivered by Philip Keck of Johnstown and Grand Master Ehlers of New-York. Three thousand persons were present.

To-night the exercises were continued in the Skinner Opera House, this city, and Gen. Butterfield of New-York, Senator Coggeshall, Warner Miller, and A. M. Mills addressed large crowds.

The monument, which marks Gen. Herkimer's grave, is erected two miles east of this city. It is sixty-five feet high, and can be plainly seen from the New-York Central and the West Shore Railroad tracks.

Married Daughter of a Dying Woman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Orville Lee Mayhood of this city, formerly musical director of the Gonzales Opera Company, was married here to-night to Edith Parker, seventeen years old, whose mother is on her death-bed. The consent of the bride's father, who is in Cincinnati, was obtained by telegraph.

IT IS STILL INDEPENDENT

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB REJECTS UNION IDEA.

**Will

NANSEN TELLS HIS STORY

DRIFTING WITH AN ICEBERG IN THE POLAR SEA.

The Explorer's Interesting Description of His Experience—Some Scientific Theories Which Must Be Changed.

The London Chronicle of Nov. 2, 3, and 4 prints Nansen's own detailed account of his arctic voyage. It is a graphic narrative, highly embellished by pictures of a different and better sort than usually accompany stories of travel in the high North. For his forthcoming book, Nansen is to receive £10,000, and he will probably take half as much more from other writings. This supplies a new answer to the old question regarding arctic exploration, cui bono? In the following selected portions will be found much bearing upon the theory which distinguished Nansen's trip from others, namely, that the pole, or, at least, the unknown polar regions, could be best explored, not by herculean efforts on boats, sledges, or snowshoes, but by simply drifting with the ice.

Nansen found "no thoroughfare" on Sept. 20 in 77 degrees 44 minutes. He therefore made fast to an iceberg, and was soon frozen immovably fast. He continues thus:

Drifting Northward.

"During the first few days we drifted in a northerly direction, so that by Sept. 20 we had passed the seventy-ninth parallel of latitude. Hope was bright, but before long it was darkened by a north wind, which continued throughout the Autumn, and carried us in a southeasterly direction. That was a dreary time; it seemed as if everything were going against us. On Nov. 8 we had come right down as far as 77 degrees 43 minutes north latitude, and 138 degrees 8 minutes east longitude; but then at last we got southerly and southeasterly winds, and began in earnest to drift in a northerly and northwesterly direction, just as had been presupposed in the plan of the expedition. As early as October the ice pressures began to be tremendous, and continued throughout the Autumn and Winter. We soon discovered that it was principally due to the tidal current, and that the ice periodically parted and packed together again twice in the twenty-four hours. The pressure was, therefore, greatest at the Spring tides, when it would often lift the vessel several feet, only to let it drop back again into its former position as soon as the ice again opened. In the case of any other vessel this pressure would have been utterly fatal; but the Fram surpassed our boldest expectations, and was superior to all pressure. The ice piled itself up, and crashed against her sides with a noise like the crack of doom, but in vain. There was not a sound of the yielding of timbers or wood. The noise of the ice crashing against her sides often rose to such a pitch that we could not hear each other speak as we sat in the saloon. It was particularly awkward for the card players, who thus could not hear each other's declarations. At first, as long as the crew were unaccustomed to this, they found the scene so interesting that they remained on deck to watch it; but they soon tired of it, and no longer went up, however bad the pressure was. We felt as safe as in a fortress, and the Fram was a comfortable, warm nest, where nothing was felt of the severity of the polar Winter.

The temperature fell rapidly, and continued evenly low throughout the Winter. During many weeks the quicksilver was frozen. The lowest temperature was 68° below zero. In spite of this, and although with this temperature there was often a wind, we felt quite comfortable during our open-air excursions, in our good woolen clothing, with a covering of wind-proof material outside. The Fram was so well protected against the cold that even in these low temperatures we had no fire in the saloon until the new year.

Peculiarities of the Polar Sea.

In the sea near the Siberian coast, and northward to 79° north latitude, I found only very inconsiderable depths—less than ninety fathoms. A little south of this latitude, however, the depth increased with astonishing rapidity, and I found the sea north of that to be between 1,600 and 1,900 fathoms deep. It therefore seems to me as if the entire polar basin should be considered as a continuation of the deep channel which runs northward from the North Atlantic Ocean between Spitzbergen and Greenland. This discovery of a deep polar basin overthrows, however, all earlier theories based upon a shallow polar sea. In the numerous bottom samples brought to the surface in our soundings, I always found a remarkable absence of organic life, a fact which will probably lead to some alteration of our views with regard to bottom deposits. The temperature and salinity of the sea also prove to be very different from the suppositions of most scientific authorities. I found, not far below the cold ice water covering the surface of the polar sea, a deep layer of warmer and salter water, originating probably in the Gulf Stream, its temperature being as much as 1° above freezing point. Below this, indeed, the water was somewhat colder, but yet considerably warmer than is generally supposed.

The speed at which we drifted was continually changing, and our course, in consequence, was not a straight line. Sometimes we drifted forward, but at others we went back again, and were our course to be marked on a map as it actually was, it would be such a confusion of loops and knots that no one would be able to make anything of it. As we were carried, we drifted most in a northwesterly direction, in the Winter and Spring, while northerly winds stopped us in the Summer. By June 18 we had in this way reached 81 degrees 52 minutes north latitude. Not until Oct. 21 did we reach 82 degrees north latitude, in 114 degrees 9 minutes east longitude. On the evening of Christmas Day, 1895, 83 degrees was reached in about 105 degrees east longitude, and a few days later 83 degrees 24 minutes north latitude—the most northerly latitude until then reached by man.

"As I now thought I could assume with certainty that the Fram in a short time would reach her highest latitude north of Franz Josef's Land, and as early as the following Summer would, as our plan presupposed, be near the sea north of Spitzbergen, I thought the time had come to carry out a new plan which I had for some time entertained, namely, to examine the sea north of the Fram's course. This could only be done by a sledge expedition, which could not reckon upon getting back again to the Fram, as the chance of refinding a vessel drifting in the ice was small.

"All the Winter I had been busy making preparations for this expedition. I had had new, strong sledges made on board especially calculated for being drawn by dogs over the uneven ice. Next I had made two kayaks, twelve feet in length, and so roomy that they could each carry a man with provisions for four months, as well as some dogs on the deck. The framework of these was made of bamboo and covered with canvas. When completed they weighed about forty pounds each. The provisions, which consisted exclusively of the best kinds of dried and greatly condensed articles of food—chiefly dried meat, dried fish, steam-cooked oatmeal, biscuits, butter, &c.—were stowed away in canvas bags of convenient size. We had constantly driven the dogs to keep them in training for the journey, and all kinds of experiments had been tried with the tent, sleeping bag, &c.

"The expedition started on Feb. 26, but after four days' toiling it was found that the dogs could not drawn on the ice as much as was expected of them, and we therefore decided to return to the ship and reduce the amount of our baggage and wait a little time before setting out.

"A few days were again spent in preparations. It was now my plan only to take with us dog provisions for one month and provisions for the men for a hundred days, and with this light equipment try to pass quickly on over the ice. We thus need not set off so early, and it was not until March 14 that we again said farewell to our companions, this time in earnest. We had now only three sledges, on two of which lay our two kayaks, and we had the same dogs as before.

"It was my hope as we got farther north that we should find smoother ice, the ice there being older, and its unevennesses therefore better covered up by the drifting snow. This appeared at first to be the case. We found the ice tolerably easy to get over, and did some good day's marches. On March 22 we had already reached 85 degrees 10 minutes north latitude, and we calculated that we could cover greater and greater distances as the sledge loads grew lighter with the daily consumption of food on the part of both men and dogs. The dogs, too, seemed to hold out fairly well. But by and by the floes began to be more uneven, and packed together, and the drift, which until then had seemed to be slight, was now against us. On March 25 we had reached 85 degrees 19 minutes north latitude; on the 29th, 85 degrees 30 minutes. The ice was obviously drifting southward at a good rate, while at the same time our progress over the rough ice was slow.

The ice was in constant movement and thundering around us on all sides. On April 3 we were in 85 degrees 50 minutes north latitude. We pushed on with all our might, always hoping for better ice. On April 4 we reached 86 degrees 3 minutes, but the ice grew worse, until at last, on April 7, it was so bad that I thought it unadvisable to continue any further toward the north. If it were like this in the direction of Franz Josef's Land, we might have difficulty enough in getting there. We were then in 86 degrees 14 minutes north latitude, and about 95 degrees east longitude. In order to investigate the state of the ice and the possibility of advance, I went furtner north on ski, but could discern no likely way. From the highest hummock I could find, I saw only packed and piled-up ice as far as the horizon.

It was on April 8 that we altered our course and began our wanderings toward Cape Fligely, in Franz Josef's Land. For a time we still had the same toilsome kind of road to go; but after one day's march the ice became better, and its passage somewhat easier.

In June the channels became more numerous and more difficult than ever to deal with, and the state of the ice was very bad. Dogs, ski, and sledge runners broke through the crust on the snow, and sank deep into the soft and wet snow beneath. The number of dogs now, too, was very small, and was continually diminishing. Advance seemed almost hopeless, but we had no choice, and so toiled on as best we could, while the rations for both dogs and men were reduced to a minimum.

The dogs suffered especially by the diminution of the rations. Many of them drew their loads faithfully until they suddenly dropped down with fatigue unable to stand any longer.

When we reached open water, in 81 degrees 38 minutes, north latitude, and 63 degrees east longitude, there being little prospect for our having much more use for the two dogs we still had left, we shot them and left them on the drift ice.

We paddled southwest along the northwest shore of the land, hoping soon to be able to cross over the sea to Spitzbergen. In vain did we search for land in the west. On Aug. 18 a wind from the sea suddenly drove the ice in toward the shore, and we were imprisoned for a week. After again continuing our journey for a day or two we were once more imprisoned, on Aug. 26, in about 81 degrees 13 minutes north latitude, and 55½ degrees east longitude. The Autumn was now so far advanced that I considered it would be too late to begin the long journey to Spitzbergen, where we could scarcely expect to arrive in time to find any ships going home, and where we should accordingly have to winter without having time enough to lay in provisions and make preparations for it. As the place we had reached seemed well fitted for wintering in, and there seemed to be sufficient opportunity for getting game, we thought it safest to stop here and prepare for the Winter.

At last came Spring, with sunshine and birds. How well I remember that first evening, a few days before the sun had appeared above the horizon, when we suddenly saw a flock of little auks (rotges) sail past us along the mountains to the north. It was like the first greeting from life and Spring. Many followed in their train, and soon the mountains around us swarmed with these little Summer visitors of the North, which enlivened everything with their cheerful twittering. A dark sky, which we had had the whole Winter, but especially now in the Spring, in the south and southwest seemed to imply that there must be water in that direction, of which it was a reflection. We had, therefore, every hope of making a quick and easy voyage in our kayaks across to Spitzbergen, partly over open water, partly over drift ice, and as daylight had now returned, we busied ourselves in preparations for this journey.

At length, on May 19, we were ready, and started southward in short day's marches. On May 23, in 81 degrees 5 minutes north latitude, we came to the open water, of which during the whhole Winter and Spring we had seen the reflection above the horizon; and we now rejoiced at the thought of going south in our kayaks. Storms, however, detained us until June 3. These storms had caused the ice to set in and block the water, so that we now went south over the ice, a favorable wind permitting us to make use of sails on our sledges, so that we got on at a good rate. A little further south we found extensive tracts of land, whose northern coast stretched in a westerly direction. To the west-northwest along this coast lay open water. I was in doubt for a while as to whether we ought not to take to the water and go on in that direction, but thought that this would again take us too far north, and therefore preferred to steer south over flat ice, through a broad, unknown sound. Here, too, a favorable wind permitted the employment of sails on our sledges, and we went along at a really considerable speed.

One day, when we were about to continue our journey, and as I was just preparing breakfast before starting, I went up on to a hummock to reconnoitre landward. As I stood there, puffs of wind came across to me from the land, carrying a confused noise from the thousands of looms and other sea birds which inhabited the mountains there. As I was listening to all these bird-voices I suddenly started at a completely different sound, which so much resembled the barking of a dog that for a moment it seemed to me that there could be no doubt of its being this. But then it was once more lost in the noise of the birds, and I thought I must have been mistaken. Again, however, the wind brought over a fresh stream of sound, which left no doubt whatever of there actually being dogs in the neighborhood. I ran down and waked Johansen in the sleeping-bag by saying, "I have heard dogs!" But I could not make him comprehend, so I gulped down my breakfast, put on my ski, and dashed off across the ice. As I approached the shore I saw a man coming toward me. It was Mr. Jackson, and hearty was the handshake with which he welcomed me.

A Steamer Fine Remitted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Acting Secretary Hamlin to-day remitted a fine of $500 imposed upon the British steamer Boyne for failure to produce a proper manifest. After the vessel was laden at Smyrna, the Turks threatened to take some Armenian cabin passengers out of her. The following day the United States man-of-war Minneapolis arrived, and Admiral Selfridge informed the Master that he would protect him if any attempt were made to take the passengers from the ship by force, but advised him to leave the port as soon as possible to avoid complications. The consignors of the merchandise also advised him to sail immediately, and the American Consul gave him the same advice, and also gave him a bill of health. A complete manifest was forwarded from Smyrna by mail, and has been presented at the New-York Custom House.

Worthington Church Consecrated.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 12.—The Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter of New-York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Van Kleek of this village, the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin of Irvington, and a number of other clergymen, to-day consecrated the Worthington Memorial Church at Worthington, near Elmsford. A big assemblage was present.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The A. Haug Company, to deal in bookbinders' supplies in New-York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Albert Haug and Robert Loercher of New-York City and Henry P. Schmidt of Brooklyn.

—The American Label Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in labels; capital, $30,000. Directors—Rudolph F. Emmerich of New-York City, John Hodge, and Arris B. Henderson of Brooklyn.

—The H. E. Burleigh & Brother Transportation Company, to operate on Lake Champlain, Champlain Canal, and Hudson River; capital, $30,000. Directors—H. E. Burleigh, Jr., Charles R. Burleigh, and B. W. Burleigh of Ticonderoga, C. E. Holden and J. H. Riley of Whitehall.

Flint's Fine Furniture

and rare Oriental Rugs for any decorative scheme.

AGAINST LABOR BUREAUS.

Commissioner McDonough Examined Servants and Typewriters.

Commissioner John T. McDonough of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics has examined several servants and typewriters in regard to the exactions of the private intelligence offices.

John J. Bealin, Superintendent of the Free Public Employment Bureau, said yesterday that the examinations showed that in many instances these labor bureaus do not live up to the law. The women applicants for work have to pay a fee of $1 to register, and that gives them the privilege of the bureau for one month. When the proprietor finds a situation the applicant has to pay 10 per cent. of her wages in advance. If the woman does not like the place the advance paid is not refunded to her, and if another situation is found for her she is compelled to pay again 10 per cent. of her wages. The employer pays a fee of $3 to the bureau for two months for servants.

Stenographers and typewriters, besides paying for the privilege of being registered in the bureaus, have been made to pay as much as 15 per cent. of their salaries when places were found, and that in advance, like the servants.

The law regulating labor or intelligence bureaus says that in case an applicant fails to procure or accept the situation or employment the intelligence office keeper shall refund the full amount of the fee paid to the person by whom such fee was paid at once.

The section of the law in regard to this must also be printed on the back of the agreement, but the owners of the bureaus neglect to do so.

Mr. Bealin sent out over 1,000 copies of a circular to employers calling attention to the Free Public Employment Office, stating that the office has on its books male and female servants, hotel help, farm hands, drivers, office boys, clerks, bookkeepers, coachmen, hostlers, and others, and that no fees are charged to either employer or employe.

Letters have been received from prominent citizens and clergymen indorsing the work of the Free Public Employment Office.

OBJECT TO GARBAGE WORKS.

South Bay Citizens Want Fire Island to be Agreeable.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 12.—The residents of this and other villages adjacent to Fire Island are much excited over the report that the State property at Fire Island, which was purchased by ex-Gov. Flower several years ago during the cholera scare, is to be sold to the Barren Island Fertilizer Manufacturing Company. It is said that the State is anxious to sell the property, and that the Barren Island Company, whose works are at present at Barren Island, are very anxious to make the purchase. They fear that they will be forced to evacuate from their present quarters when Fire Island is taken into Greater New-York, as the law will prevent them from carrying on their enterprise within the city limits.

Property owners and Summer residents are working to defeat the plans of the Barren Island Company, and have urged Senator Higbie of Suffolk County to fight the alleged project in the State Legislature, and to put a bill through restricting the purposes for which the Island may be used without detriment to the regular residents of Great South Bay.

Mullett Offers $45,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—J. R. Mullett of New-York City has submitted to the State Land Board a bid of $45,000 for the Fire Island property.

LAND APPRAISERS REMOVED.

Justice Dykman Says Shannard and Boyle Caused Delay.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 12.—Justice Dykman handed down his decision this morning on the application of New-York City for the removal of Frederic Shannard and James W. Boyle, Commissioners to appraise land taken in connection with the water supply. The city charged unnecessary and unwarranted delay by the Commissioners.

The Judge said: "The damages and injuries which have resulted from the negligence of these two Commissioners is apparent, and the case is one which demands the summary interference of this court. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the motion should be granted removing Commissioners Shannard and Boyle on the ground that they have been guilty of entirely unnecessary and unwarranted delay in the discharge of their duties as Commissioners in this proceeding, such delay having caused financial loss to the City of New-York, as well as great inconvenience and loss to the land owners at Katonah, as well as establishing a dangerous precedent."

BETTER HEALTH REPORTED.

The State Board Finds an Improved Sanitary Condition.

The State Board of Health held a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Metropole. A report on the general sanitary condition of the State was read, and showed that fewer deaths were being reported than a year ago. There were fewer deaths from diphtheria in September than in any September for ten years.

Orville Lewis reported that he had visited Barren Island and found the sanitary condition mainly good.

A resolution was adopted recommending legislation looking to the establishment of a standard for pure beer in this State.

Shot Himself in a Park.

An unknown man was found dead in High Bridge Park, at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, yesterday afternoon. He had shot himself in the head. The man was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and of athletic build. He had brown hair, slight mustache, regular features, and dark eyes. The clothing was a light Fall overcoat, dark cheviot suit, tan shoes, white standing collar, red tie, gray underwear, and black stockings. By his side was a handsome umbrella and in his pockets $22 in bills, a wacth chain, and a bunch of keys. A number of cards found in his clothing bore the name Edward Schwarzkopf, and also a card of Dr. Schram of 1,074 Madison Avenue. Two letters without their envelopes were also found. One was from Sol Kellar and the other from Henry Weisl.

Bicyclist Sues for Damages.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 12.—A suit for $1,000 damages has been brought by Frank B. Hillard of Great Neck against Mrs. Lawrence Wedell. He alleges that in September last, while riding his wheel he was run into and nearly killed by Mrs. Wedell's turnout at Manhansett. He says the accident was due to the carelessness of the driver.

Shot Her Sweetheart.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 12.—James Miller was calling on Miss Daisy Geisberg last night when he showed her a self-cocking revolver. The young woman, while examining the revolver, pulled the trigger, and the bullet struck Miller in the leg and scorched a strip across it from the knee to his thigh. He was not dangerously hurt.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact, perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

WILL NOT WASTE MONEY

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS NOT TO BE ADVERTISED.

Board of Aldermen Reconsiders Its Resolutions of Last Tuesday and Appoints a Committee to Investigate.

The statement printed in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, calling attention to the fact that if the official canvass of the votes cast at the last election were printed in the six newspapers designated for the purpose by the Board of Canvassers on Tuesday, in the same manner that the official canvass has been printed in former years, it would cost about $200,000, was a great surprise to all of the members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. They indicated plainly that they had not the slightest idea that the resolution designating the newspapers could carry with it the expenditure of such a large amount of money. The canvassers promptly determined to look carefully into the matter and to take such action as will make certain that there will be no useless expenditure.

Yesterday afternoon while the canvassers were counting the votes of the Tenth Assembly District, Alderman Olcott, the Republican leader of the Board, and Chairman Oakley had a conference upon the subject, and the count was interrupted for a moment by Mr. Olcott, who said:

"Statements having been made to the effect that the publication of the results of this canvass in the newspapers designated by resolution will entail a very large expense, I move that a committee of three, of which the Chair shall be Chairman, be appointed to investigate the matter, and ascertain if it is necessary to rescind the resolution adopted on Tuesday."

This was seconded by Alderman Kennefick, and immediately adopted. Mr. Oakley appointed Mr. Olcott, Republican, and Mr. Goodwin, Tammany, to act with him on the committee, which will probably meet to-day.

Those Aldermen with whom a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked yesterday were of the opinion that under the terms of their resolution the designated newspapers would not be authorized to print the detailed statement of all the votes cast in each Assembly district for each candidate, but only a statement as to the total number of votes cast for each candidate and the determinations as to the result in each case. This seems to be the view taken of it by William H. Ten Eyck, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. It is the general opinion that there is an ambiguity about the law and an uncertainty as to how the detailed returns will be printed at all if not under this law.

LOSES BY THREE VOTES.

Official Count Makes J. J. Sullivan, Not Kempner, Assemblyman.

Interest in the official count of the votes cast at the last election, which is now being made by the Aldermen, acting as County Canvassers, centred yesterday in the count of the vote for the Assembly candidates in the Tenth Asembly District. This is the district in which Otto Kempner, the Tammany candidate, was apparently defeated by Jeremiah J. Sullivan, the Republican candidate. According to the police figures, Sullivan had 4 plurality. The count by the Canvassers showed that Sullivan had three votes more than Kempner. Messrs. Kempner and Sullivan, with their counsel and their special enumerators, sat at a table to the right of Chairman Oakley and closely scanned the returns from the different election districts. The count showed that Sullivan had received 3,482 votes, Kempner 3,479 votes, and that there had been 13 defective and 103 blank votes.

The Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Election Districts of the Tenth Assembly District were summoned to appear before the board to-night at 7:30 o'clock to explain why certain ballots should have been counted as defective. Mr. Kempner claims that certain of the so-called defective ballots are not defective ballots at all, but should have been counted, and that if they are counted that they will be in his favor and would change the result. Mr. Kempner proposes to take the matter into the courts.

The count of the Ninth Assembly District was interesting to many persons who were anxious to ascertain whether it had been carried for Bryan or for McKinley. This is the district of which Fred S. Gibbs, the Republican National Committeeman from this State, is the Republican leader, and of which John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany Hall, is the Tammany leader.

The count showed that Bryan had two votes more than McKinley in the Assembly district. The McKinley Electoral ticket had 4,244, Bryan and Sewall 4,215, and Bryan and Watson 31. This gives the district to Bryan, but not without the aid of the People's Party ticket.

LENZ GETS THE SEAT.

Silver Democrat Elected from the Twelfth Ohio District.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—John S. Lenz (Silver Dem.) was to-day officially declared to be elected to Congress from the Twelfth District, comprising the counties of Franklin and Fairfield, and was given a certificate.

Lenz's opponent was Congressman D. K. Watson. The contest was extremely bitter, characterized by joint debates and ending in a proceeding in mandamus in the Supreme Court to compel the Board of Elections of Fairfield County to certify an abstract which was irregular on its face. While this case was being heard the board changed its mind and counted the votes.

This result was declared in the Supreme Court to-day, and as there was nothing to mandamus, the proceeding was dismissed.

Lenz has a plurality on the face of the returns of 52. Watson may contest. Mr. Lenz was uncompromisingly against the Chicago platform, and denounced it in newspaper interviews, but when Henry J. Booth declined the nomination Mr. Lenz estimated the silver sentiment, decided that it predominated, and changed to a rampant repudiationist in a night.

The Democrats elect Congressmen in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Districts, making a gain of four.

Recount in Hudson County.

The recount of the vote of Hudson County on Sheriff and Surrogate was begun at the Court House in Jersey City yesterday. Only the First Ward of Jersey City was completed. On the original returns the vote for Sheriff was: Heller, 2,234; Baldwin, 1,209; the recount gave Heller 2,217, Baldwin 1,142. Heller's plurality is increased from 1,025 to 1,075. On the original vote for Surrogate, Lillis had 2,088; the recount gave him 2,047; Wanser had 1,299; the recount gives him 1,307. Lillis's plurality is reduced from 791 to 740.

McKinley's Ohio Plurality 51,950.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—All of the Ohio counties have made official reports of the votes cast in the recent election. The total vote was 1,017,326, distributed as follows: Republican, 527,945; Democratic, 475,985; People's, 2,552; Prohibition, 5,060; National Prohibition, 2,778; Socialist Labor, 1,165; National Democratic, 1,831. McKinley's plurality is 51,950 and his majority is 38,564.

Col. Baxter Expects No Honors.

Col. Archie E. Baxter of Elmira, who was Clerk of the Assembly during the last session, is in the city. He is slated for another term. Col. Baxter was United States Marshal during the Harrison Administration. When asked whether he would be a candidate for his former federal place he replied that he expected no honors from the McKinley Administration.

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

What the Recent Election Cost a Number of Them.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Daniel S. Griffin, the sound-money candidate for Governor, filed with the Secretary of State to-day a certificate stating that he expended $60.

Christian Klinck of Buffalo, Republican Elector, had expenses aggregating $1,030, of which $1,000 went to the Erie County Committee.

Alexander D. Wales, Democratic Congressional candidate in the Twenty-sixth District, spent $228.

Congressman Wilbur's canvass for re-election cost him $1,254 in the Twenty-first District.

George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo, a Republican Elector, gave $500 to the Erie County Committee, and had other expenses aggregating $115.

H. O. Armour, a Republican Elector, gave $1,000 to the State Committee.

Oswald Ottendorfer, a gold Democratic Elector, gave $4,000 to the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party.

Frank H. Osborn of Catskill, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Third District, expended $272.

Garret J. Garretson, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second District, gave $3,500 to the Republican State Committee.

Archibald Rogers of Hyde Park, a Republican Elector, gave $2,000 to the Dutchess County Committee.

Emory A. Chase, the successful Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Third District, expended $2,963, of which $500 each went to the Ulster, Greene, and Rensselaer County Committees, $600 to the Albany County Committee, and $250 each to the Sullivan, Columbia, and Schoharie County Committees.

James A. Burden of Troy, a Republican Elector, spent $1,030, giving $500 each to the Republican State and Rensselaer County Committees and $30 to the Sixth Ward (Troy) Republican Club.

LOCAL CANDIDATES' EXPENSES.

Accounts Filed Show Amounts Spent in the Recent Campaign.

The account filed by Frank L. Eckerson, defeated Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-first District, shows that he spent on his campaign $356.14 for printing, music, wagons, and postage.

John A. Dempsey, who ran for the Assembly in the Seventeenth District, spent $253.75 for buttons, printing, and distributing circulars.

William H. Burke, the defeated candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District on the Democratic ticket, spent $255 for printing and posters.

Theodore K. Tuthill, who was elected Coroner, spent $579 for printing, clerk hire, and music.

WOULD GIVE TARIFF A CHANCE.

Silverite Newlands Would Let McKinley Ideas Prevail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Congressman F. G. Newlands of Nevada, temporary Chairman of the National Convention of the Silver Party at St. Louis, outlines the policy of the supporters of free coinage in part as follows:

"I believe that we should accept the verdict of the country. The Republican Party claimed protection and the Democratic Party silver to be the paramount issues. The people have declared in favor of protection, and have given the Republican Party a contract for the restoration of prosperity. I believe it should be allowed to carry out any reasonable tariff policy without obstruction. If it brings prosperity, we will all be content. If it does not, we will all know that some other remedy is required, and by the process of elimination will come down to the only radical cure, namely, the full restoration of silver as a money metal.

"Let tariff legislation be enacted immediately, and we will have a chance at the next Congressional election, and if not then, at the next Presidential election, to test the sentiment of the country on the silver question alone, unembarrassed by tariff. Natural products and raw materials of the South and West, such as wool, lumber, lead, borax, soda, &c., have suffered seriously from the Wilson bill, and should receive protection. Tariff legislation will give some relief, but not to the extent expected."

Mr. Newlands believes there is little chance of an international agreement for the restoration of bimetallism.

A FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

One of Them Killed and Another Seriously Wounded.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A desperate battle with armed burglars who were ransacking a store in Elba occurred at an early hour this morning, with the result that one of the men was shot dead and the other received a gunshot wound in the left leg just above the knee. He was captured and is now in jail here.

Elba is a little village about six miles distant, and the principal place of business in the village is W. A. Hundredmark's general store. The store is fitted with burglar alarms connecting with Hundredmark's house. Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning the inmates were aroused by the ringing of the alarm, and Hundredmark and his son armed themselves and started forth to investigate. First they summoned a number of the neighbors, and about a dozen men went to the store, which they surrounded, and called on the burglars to surrender. The latter made a dash for liberty and the besieging party opened fire on them. The robbers returned the fire, and a dozen or more shots were exchanged.

When the fusillade was over one of the burglars lay dead and the other was seriously wounded. The wounded man was brought to Batavia and lodged in jail. He gave the name of George Stevens, but further than this would say nothing concerning himself or his companion.

Cowhided by a Woman.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Justice Bottoms of Lindenwald to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Mary West of that place. She is charged with having cowhided Joseph Jarrett of Lindenwald yesterday. Mrs. West was not served with the warrant as she could not be found, and is said to have gone to Philadelphia immediately after the cowhiding. The affair is alleged to have arisen over Mrs. West being told that Jarrett had reported, in conversation, that Mrs. West had been married to Jack Lynch, a Philadelphia pugilist. The affair took place at the railroad station, and a strange man stood beside Mrs. West while she plied the whip. The stranger is said to have been Lynch. Jarrett is highly respectable.

Mrs. Parker Wins Her Will Suit.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—Counsel for Mrs. Emma L. Parker of this city have been advised that she has won her will suit in San Francisco. Nearly $250,000 is involved. Her husband's father, George H. Parker, died in California and left a small life annuity to his son, Edward L. Parker, but nothing to the latter's widow. She appealed from the probate of the will. At the first trial the jury disagreed, six to six, and another trial was held, which is now decided in Mrs. Parker's favor. Her husband was in business in this city as a hatter for many years.

Left Destitute!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, shorn of its thong in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

WHEAT AT HIGH-WATER MARK.

It Touched 89 1-4, the Top Price of the Year.

December wheat touched 89¼, the top price of the year, at the Produce Exchange yesterday. There were loud demonstrations when the indicator marked 89, 89⅛, and the quarter. The market was very strong because of the strength of cash wheat. December wheat opened at 87⅛ and closed at 89⅛. The close on Wednesday was 87. May wheat opened at 88½ and touched and closed at 90, after recession to 87⅝. Corn and oats closed at advanced quotations over Wednesday of one-quarter of a point each.

Wheat Goes Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Wheat closed to-day with a gain of 1¾ cents a bushel, thus recovering all but ⅛ of a cent of yesterday's decline. Strong as was the market here, it was beaten in that respect by nearly every prominent outside trading centre.

Wheat opened with a much stronger tone than it was exhibiting at the close of the market yesterday, and for more than an hour it kept edging upward. At the end of that time a rather obscurely worded cablegram received by The Daily Trade Bulletin from the Liverpool corn trade news concerning the Russian wheat crop, was interpreted as meaning that it was this year only 21,000,000 bushels less than the crop of the year before.

The better tone with which the market opened was in part because of the first Liverpool quotations, showing no change from the closing figures of the day before, in the face of the 1⅞ cents decline, which took place here yesterday. It was likewise due in part to the receipts of wheat here, which were only 49 cars, compared with 246 the corresponding day of last year. The start was very irregular at from 78⅞ cents to 79¼ cents, with one transaction at least as low as 78¾ cents.

SOCIALISTS INDULGE IN A ROW.

Harry Krulewitz Says He Bought Political Support.

Echoes of the campaign come rolling in from the east side, and The Jewish Daily News that supported McKinley and gold, and the Abend Blatt, the Jewish Socialist organ, are pouring hot shot into each other. E. Sarasohn, the editor of The Jewish Daily News, claims the credit of having reduced the Socialist vote on the east side by fully 1,000 votes by exposing corruption among the Socialist leaders, and Jacob Rombro, the editor of the Abend Blatt, denies the allegation, and dares Mr. Sarasohn to mention the names of any alleged corrupt Socialist leaders.

Harry Krulewitz, the son of a rich father, who owns six blocks of tenements and many securities, made a confidant of Mr. Sarasohn before election, and told him that he wanted to get the Republican nomination for Assembly in the district. He had already asked the Republican leaders for it, but was told that he could not get it because he was not a member of any Republican club.

"I have already made an arrangement with the Socialists," whispered the young aspirant after political honors. "I expected to get the Socialist vote for $500, but was told that $800 would have to go to Patrick Murphy to get out of the race, as he had a grip on the nomination and would not take less. So we arranged a cut-and-dried affair to get the Socialist vote for $1,000."

Mr. Rombro, the editor of the Abend Blatt, dares Mr. Sarasohn to give names. Mr. Sarasohn says that Krulewitz did not give any names, and, of course, he cannot mention any.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

William Hudson Was an Old Railroad Employe.

William Hudson, one of the oldest employes of the New-York Central Road, having been in its continuous employment as conductor and detective for over thirty years, was found dead in his bed early yesterday morning at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, corner of South Seventh Avenue and Second Street, Mount Vernon. He was apparently in his usual health on his retirement the night before, but, failing to appear at the usual hour in the morning, his sister-in-law went to call him. Receiving no response, the door to his room was opened, and his body found in bed. He had evidently been dead for some hours. Mr. Hudson and his brother Joseph, also an old employe of the road, were natives of Peekskill, and were schoolmates and early friends of Chauncey M. Depew, and the friendship of youth has always continued between them.

Mr. Hudson leaves a son. His wife died about two years ago. He had considerable manufacturing interests in Peekskill, and always regarded that place as his real home.

PORTUGUESE GIRL NOT FOUND.

Immigration Commissioner Dr. Senner Says She's a Myth.

The Portuguese Consul General is still trying to materialize the Portuguese girl who is alleged to have been subjected to indignities while detained on Ellis Island by employes of the Immigration Bureau. Dr. Senner, the Immigration Commissioner, says that the girl is a myth, and that the whole story is a fabrication, in which various unconnected circumstances have been brought together and associated with her. The story is attributed to some discharged employes.

The Portuguese Consul yesterday advertised for evidence in the Portuguese girl case, and sent to Dr. Senner for the names and addresses of all Portuguese girls who have been landed or sent back to Portugal since June.

The cases of the dismissed employes are to be opened again, under orders from Washington. Dr. Senner said yesterday that Flint, the night clerk; Matron Hines, and Watchman O'Neill have been dismissed after a hearing for purely disciplinary reasons. Chapman, the night engineer, was dismissed because he persisted, after warning, in absenting himself from duty.

Discussed Modern Domestic Life.

The Nineteenth Century Club met at Sherry's last night and heard a discussion on the question, "Is American Domestic Life Declining?" Mrs. Helen Campbell and Mrs. Frances F. Wood were the speakers. Mrs. Campbell's lecture went into statistics, and told how physical manhood suffers from neglected childhood. Mrs. Wood deplored the present style of living among the rich, who, she said, neglect their children and turn them over entirely to the care of nurses and governesses.

Dinner to Timothy L. Woodruff.

A complimentary dinner was given last night at the Oxford Club, in Brooklyn, in honor of Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor-elect. William C. Wallace, President of the club, presided. Among the hundred guests were Gen. B. F. Tracy, Chauncey M. Depew, W. W. Goodrich, William Berri, Charles A. Moore, Gen. A. C. Barnes, and Gen. S. L. Woodford. Letters of regret were received from Gov. Morton and Governor-elect Black.

Prof. Dowd Back at Bellevue.

Prof. Dowd, teacher of physical culture at 9 East Fourteenth Street, was again sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Magistrate Deuel to be examined as to his sanity.

Marie Dressler Divorced.

Marie Dressler, an actress, got an absolute divorce yesterday from her husband, George Francis Hopert of Greenville, N. J., by Justice Beach in the Supreme Court. The couple were married on May 8, 1894.

Sterling Silver

For wedding, birthday or holiday presents. We are exhibiting the best patterns in tableware; also an endless variety of novelties in toilet, writing and manicure sets. The prices are very moderate.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

Importers and Jewellers.

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FOR PRACTICING ILLEGALLY.

An Italian Doctor Arrested in Waterbury, Conn.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
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DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Andrea Chenier—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Philharmonic Society Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose and West's Minstrels—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heart of Maryland —8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LOGEROT GARDEN—Sculpture Exhibit—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:00 A. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Pudd'nhead Wilson—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1896.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

History has not long delayed her verdict of justification upon President CLEVELAND'S Venezuelan message of Dec. 17. It has come within his term of office, within the twelvemonth, while the facts of the controversy and the principles asserted on both sides are yet fresh in the minds of the people. Our Washington dispatches of yesterday tell of messages of congratulation sent to the President. Grateful to him as these friendly expressions may be, he will find his chief personal reward in the feeling of deep satisfaction with which the English and the American people have received the announcement that the two nations had agreed to settle the dispute by arbitration. But for Mr. CLEVELAND'S foresight, and firmness and courage, we may perhaps add, but for the almost undiplomatic directness and emphasis of his language, the Venezuelan boundary dispute, pushed by England's unchecked advances to extremes of acuteness that can only be conjectured, would now impend to benumb our reviving confidence and prolong a period of alarm and prostration of which every aspect is distressful save its ending.

What has been accomplished by the President's message and the proceedings to which it gave rise is this: The principle asserted by MONROE in 1823 in relation to the independent Governments of the New World, that "we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States," has been reasserted, applied in an actual case, and successfully maintained. Practically this principle declares our right of intervention. That right is recognized by Great Britain's consenting to refer to arbitration, on our request, or, if one chooses to call it so, our demand, a difference with one of the New World republics which she had intended to adjust on her own terms in a very different manner. As Secretary OLNEY put it in his letter to Mr. BAYARD, July 20, 1895:

"There is then a doctrine of American public law, well founded in principle and abundantly sanctioned by precedent, which entitles and requires the United States to treat as an injury to itself the forcible assumption by any European power of political control over an American State."

This doctrine, said President CLEVELAND in his message, "is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation; * * * it was intended to apply to every stage of our National life." Regard for our peace and safety, the most solemn of all the obligations of the Executive, justified and compelled the issuing of the message of Dec. 17. THE TIMES pronounced it a peace message. It did not create, it averted, the danger of war with Great Britain. The surprising westward extension of her territorial pretensions toward the Orinoco was no casual and isolated procedure. It was an act within her historical habit and custom, the perfectly familiar method by which so much of her imperial and commercial greatness has been attained. Inevitably there would have been a next time and a next. Some day visible considerations of honor and self-preservation would have forced us to intervene, and it might have been a day when swift and compelling events would have put arbitration out of all men's minds. It is not for animadversions that would be most ungracious at this fortunate moment that we allude to the territorial policy of England, but because the decision of her Government in this case is impressed with a still higher nobility when viewed as a departure from her usual sturdy, Anglo-Saxon insistence upon the attainment of her own ends in her own way, "without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

If we recall, too, the "Venezuela panic" in Wall Street and the protests of the "peace-at-any-price" party in this city, it is only to enforce the lesson that intemperate criticism of the foreign policy of one's own Government may be as little edifying on the lips of staid conservatism as when screamed out by reckless jingos. In the midst of the alarms arising from the strange failure to perceive that Mr. CLEVELAND'S message was a message, not to provoke war, but to insure peace, THE TIMES reminded those who were talking of "peace meetings" that there were some questions of great National moment that rose above the realm of trade. "If American citizenship," we said, "is to be rated as a mere huckster's license, then it is time to remove WASHINGTON'S statue from its pedestal on the Sub-Treasury steps, to make a market of Independence Hall, and to sink the Liberty Bell in the deep sea."

One aspect of Lord SALISBURY'S announcement, however, transcends all considerations of National triumph in the firm establishment and recognition of a principle dear to the American people. The greatest triumph foreshadowed in the announcement is the agreement of two powerful nations to refer a controversy of grave international moment to a court of arbitration for settlement. Upon that the people of the whole civilized world may congratulate each other.

WHAT THE DINGLEY BILL IS.

Politicians, legislators, and newspapers are talking about the Dingley Tariff bill, which was sent to the Senate by the House at the last session of Congress. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the provisions of this bill and as to the probable effect of the enactment of them. We direct attention to the following points:

1. That every Trust or similar combination (the Sugar Trust excepted) which now uses and is protected by a tariff duty would have its duty increased by 15 per cent.

2. That the horizontal addition of 15 per cent. would make many duties even higher, by ad valorem percentages, than they were under the McKinley tariff, if the proviso inserted by the House, substituting the McKinley duties in such cases, should not be retained.

3. That the bill provides that the duties imposed in it shall be in force only until Aug. 1, 1898, this limitation being in accord with the avowed purpose of the Republican Party to make another general revision of the tariff in 1897 or 1898.

The average ad valorem rate of duty for the entire tariff during the four McKinley years was 48.66 per cent., the average for the first of these years having been 46.28. The averages for the first two fiscal years of the present tariff have been 41.75 per cent. and 40,18 per cent., respectively. Upon the basis of the rate for the first of these two years, an addition of 15 per cent. would make the rate (48.01) higher than it was in the first McKinley year, and almost as high as the average for the four years of the McKinley act. Upon the basis of the last fiscal year the increased rate (46.20) would be almost equal to the average for the first McKinley year.

We read the following in the editorial columns of our neighbor, The World:

"The Dingley bill will not seriously disturb any branch of business. It can be passed by such a patriotic union in the Senate of Republicans and sound-money Democrats as was seen in the election. The help of these Senators cannot be had for an extra-session, radical, Trust-fostering, monopoly-protecting tariff bill."

Our neighbor does not seem to have considered carefully the effect of an increase of 15 per cent. in all the duties (those on sugar excepted) which are used now by combinations. Even The New-York Tribune could not refrain from protesting against this legislation for the benefit of these concerns, and its disapproval was expressed as follows:

"In some cases existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled."

True enough. For example, every one of the numerous combinations in the iron and steel industry, about "the pernicious activity" of which The Tribune complains, would have its power to exact high prices increased. The Nail Pool, which has just been denounced roundly by a Federal court in Indiana, and which has increased prices by 200 per cent. in this country while it sells at very much lower prices for export, is one of these. Another is the Steel Rail Combination, which is enabled by the present tariff to exact $28 per ton in the United States while it sells rails abroad for less than $22. These and many other similar organizations would enjoy "additional advantages" under the Dingley bill, and their higher rates would add nothing to the National revenue.

The effect of the increase of 15 per cent. upon average rates under the present tariff may be indicated by the following figures relating to the average duties (per cent. ad valorem) in certain schedules or parts of schedules, the rates compared being those of the last McKinley year and those of the first fiscal year of the tariff now in force:

	Last McKinley Year.	Fiscal Year, 1896.	Same, Inc'ed by 15 p. c.
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	34.01	30.37	34.92
Cotton cloth.....	47.88	41.96	48.25
Clocks and watches....	26.59	25.04	28.79
Manufactures of flax...	39.15	36.17	41.59
Buttons	47.65	44.63	51 32
Beverages	35.26	34.00	39.10
Books, &c.....	25.00	25.00	28.75
Silk goods.....	53.08	47.51	54.63
Oils	26.20	25.02	28.77
Rice	64.50	60.79	69.90
Manufactured tobacco.	125.46	118.75	136.56
Leaf tobacco.....	120.05	107.33	123.43

The value of the goods imported under these heads in 1895 was more than $92,000,000. With respect to many other products the addition of 15 per cent. would make the rates only a fraction lower than they were in the McKinley tariff.

The enactment of this bill would "seriously disturb" some branches of business. The cost of the wool manufacturer's raw material would be largely increased, for example, and there would be a general rush of imports before the act should take effect. The influence of such a movement upon industry and trade is not beneficial.

It is admitted by Republican leaders that the bill—as the time limit mentioned in it shows—would be only a temporary measure. A majority of them look forward to another revision in the next Congress. We think that any revision should be avoided for some time to come. The revenue can be enlarged by other legislation that would not harass or disturb business interests.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

The speech of Senator SHERMAN to the Brooklyn Republicans was a happy one. He feels cheerful as to the future, kindly as to the present, and apologetic as to the past. He recognizes how much the honest-money Democrats did to win the great victory; he sees how sectional lines have been wiped out; he knows how business is reviving, and he faces the problems of currency and revenue with a light heart.

This is all the more encouraging because Mr. SHERMAN has had a rough experience of late. It was his misfortune to get his name tacked upon the worst piece of financial legislation this country has ever seen—the Silver-Purchasing act of 1890. He says now that this was "passed only to prevent the certain passage of a free-silver law." No one can blame Mr. SHERMAN for wanting to excuse the terrible blunder of that law, nor even for believing, after six years, the excuse he gives. We hardly think his account of the matter is correct. Senator TELLER, who was the leader of the free-silver movement at the time, says that there was no danger whatever of the passage of a free-silver law, because it was known that President HARRISON would veto it, and would have vetoed a Tariff bill with a Free-Coinage bill attached.

Even if Mr. SHERMAN'S recollection of the situation is accurate, he puts ex-President HARRISON in a most disagreeable position. Every one knows that, had the Sherman bill not been proposed, and had a Free-Coinage bill been passed and vetoed by Mr. HARRISON, it could not have become a law over the veto. The Sherman bill, therefore, was not needed to prevent free coinage from becoming law, but for one of two other objects—either to save Mr. HARRISON the risk and annoyance of vetoing free coinage or to secure the votes of free-silver Senators for the Tariff bill of 1890. Either object was bad, inexcusably and hopelessly bad, involving practically a corrupt bargain, the consequences of which have been disastrous. As Senator SHERMAN looks back over this record and sees, as he must now see, how unfortunate was his own connection with it, it is no wonder that he is quite ready to explain it away. Nor, such are the twists of human consciousness, is it surprising that he should offer his explanation in good faith.

His attitude toward the past is, however, of little importance to any one but himself, and not so important to him as he may think. He has outlived many curious complications and is now in enjoyment of enviable influence and authority. These he is clearly inclined to use for the best interests of the country. We do not believe that he now feels any temptation to coquet with the silver movement or that he would again yield to any such temptation were it to present itself. We count on him to help with all his might in advancing the prosperity to which the country can now look forward.

NOT THE VOICE OF AMERICAN LABOR.

It is possible that SOVEREIGN, the "General Master Workman" of the Knights of Labor, is sufficiently passionate and fanatical in his advocacy of what he conceives to be the interests of workingmen to believe the statements which he made in his address to the General Assembly, at Rochester, but if so he is so deluded as to be a dangerous leader. Sensible American workingmen cannot fail to see that such violent teachings are calculated to harm the cause of organized labor in this country.

They must resent the imputation that the "wage workers and mortgaged farmers" among them have been coerced in the exercise of their rights as citizens by "threats of discharge and foreclosure" into submission to the will of the "idle speculating classes." They cannot believe that the "autocratic holders of idle money have subverted the principles of free government by forcing political service from the poor as the tenure of employment." The great body of our "wage workers" and farmers have intelligence enough to see the absurdity of speaking of men who employ labor as "holders of idle capital," for if their capital or themselves were idle they could not employ labor. The millions of American workingmen who voted against the debasement of the currency did so because they were convinced that it would injure the industries and the trade upon which their opportunities and well-being depended, and not with any belief that "idle holders of idle wealth throughout the world are combined against the free coinage of silver" in order to "appreciate debts and depreciate the profits of labor." Such statements addressed to them are an insult to their intelligence.

Do the sober and industrious men of this country who labor for their livelihood and who constitute the bulk of the voting power of this Republic believe that merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and corporations engaged in the work of transportation and exchange, capitalists and employers, small traders and men with salaries, aye, and thousands of men dependent upon daily or weekly wages, who waited anxiously for the assurance that our standard of value was not to be debased and the confidence that rested upon it was not to be destroyed, and finally cast their votes with the hope of getting that assurance, did so in order that an idle speculating class might fatten on the products of their activity? This is to ask if the majority of American citizens are fools.

Neither do workingmen of sense believe that "recent rulings of our higher courts have placed all labor organizations in the category of criminal conspiracy." They know better. Two or more men, however united—by personal agreement or in an association or a corporation—may engage in a criminal conspiracy or commit acts constituting that offense under the law, but the denunciation or the punishment of such an offense does not place any union of men constituted for lawful or legitimate purposes "in the category of criminal conspiracy." The courts have uniformly acknowledged the value of labor organizations and upheld them in the pursuit of all purposes which did not transgress laws established for the protection of all subjects of government alike. The very violence and extravagance of such language as SOVEREIGN used is likely to make it harmless to the community by depriving it of influence, but it harms the cause of organized labor, and inflames passion in the ignorant and ignoble. It is as far as possible from the true spirit of leadership for workingmen.

The proposition of the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor to make more close the bonds of that organization, which has been greatly weakened by just such guidance as his, to return to a "system of working in absolute secrecy," and to make its own the Populistic doctrines of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, payment of Government bonds in the resulting coin, opposition to the issue of bonds in time of peace regardless of exigencies, and to the issue of circulating notes by banks, and all the rest of it, can be regarded with complacency by the people at large, because it will reduce the danger of any general acceptance of such doctrines, but it will not be good for the health of the Knights of Labor as an organization or for the cause of labor unions, which can only flourish in the light of reason and justice and in subjection to the purposes for which "Governments are instituted among men."

SPAIN'S LAST EFFORT.

It is not wonderful that Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO should be kept busy denying rumors about Cuba. As in business "rumors" are not apt to originate and gain currency except about a shaky concern, so in international politics they are generated by a losing and declining nation. Most of the rumors which the Spanish Premier denies it is probable he can deny with a good conscience, they are so intrinsically absurd. But he prudently confines himself to denials and no longer ventures upon prophecies. It is no more out of his recollection than it is out of the public recollection that he prophesied that October of 1895 would see the end of the insurrection in Cuba, and that it is since the date that he announced for its extinction that the insurrection has exhibited most vitality and daring. It has charged up to the walls of Havana; it has extended from the eastern part of the island, to which it was confined by MARTINEZ CAMPOS, until no agricultural region is exempt from it. Finally it has for the first time besieged a town with artillery and made it captive.

It is, then, the supreme effort that Spain is now putting forth. She has for some time assembled in Cuba far more men than she could afford to maintain in idleness even at home, and she has lately added to them very nearly the full number of an army corps. She has come to the verge of national bankruptcy, not from a vicious financial system, but from real poverty, from an actual want of resources with which to meet her liabilities. It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity, that she now brings every man and every gun that she can muster into a last effort and that the Captain General "takes the field in person." The conclusion seems to be foregone that if MACEO and GOMEZ are not utterly defeated this campaign, Spain must desist from her attempt to conquer Cuba from sheer lack of means with which to make another campaign.

On the one hand is an enormous numerical and material superiority. The Spanish troops in the island must outnumber the armed Cubans at least seven to one, they are far better supplied, and their communications by sea are unobstructed and unassailed. On the side of the Cubans are prestige, knowledge of the country, the sympathy of the country, and desperation. They are fighting with halters around their necks, for they know that if they are defeated they have nothing whatever to hope from the clemency of Spain. Neither have those Cubans who are not in arms anything to look forward to but a relapse into the stupid, corrupt, and cruel misgovernment from which the success of the insurrection offers the only hope of escape. Moreover, though the Spanish troops are far better equipped than the insurgents, the insurgents are better supplied than they have ever been before. They have for the first time a train of field artillery, including even dynamite guns, and they have the advantage, derived from the public sympathy with their cause, that they can live upon the country. The invaders must carry with them not only their war material, but their subsistence, and to make sure of this they must keep open their communications with their bases of supplies. As the invasion advances, the lines of supplies become longer and more vulnerable. Unless MACEO and GOMEZ have lost their enterprise, continual attempts will be made upon these lines, and enough of them are likely to be successful to endanger and cripple the invading army.

Spain has set her all upon this cast, and the world will look on with interest to see which way is to turn "the hazard of the die." The interest will necessarily be especially eager in this country, of which the commercial connection with Cuba is so much closer than that of any other country. While this interest is attended with a sympathy for the insurgents, expressed in the platforms of both parties, the sympathy cannot find vent in any official action. We have only to continue the course of conduct marked out in the President's proclamation and in the action of the Administration, which Spain has repeatedly acknowledged to be "correct and friendly."

A report has been circulated about a memorial of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor to the Board of Commissioners of Grand Jurors asking that certain names of representatives of organized labor be placed upon the Grand Jury list. This board consists of the Mayor and four prominent Judges, two of the Supreme Court and two of the Court of General Sessions, and no one officially connected with it seems to know anything of this alleged memorial. It appears to be merely a tentative draft, inconsiderately gotten up and published without authority, and it would not be fair to conclude that any labor organization is really trying to secure "class" representation on the Grand Jury list, or to dictate names to the board which makes it up. Certain qualifications of ability, character, and standing in the community, and of entire fairness of purpose, are necessary in a body exercising the important functions of the Grand Jury of the county. There is not the least evidence or reason for believing that the carefully selected list of names from which its members are now drawn is defective in these qualifications, and there could be no better means of making the list what it should be than now exists. There would be a gross impropriety in asking the Mayor and the Judges who constitute the Board of Commissioners to recognize any particular class or occupation, or to accept names selected by others. The matter is quite safe in their hands and the law requires them to do the selecting.

It cost J. J. BELDEN $13,180, according to his own certificate, filed with the Secretary of State, to be elected a member of Congress for a term of two years at a salary of $5,000 a year. This means that he will be out of pocket $3,180, to say nothing of his time and the expense of living at Washington during such time as he may spend there in the presumed performance of duty. If Mr. BELDEN is still a man who does not "stir around for nothing," it would be interesting to know what he expects to make by going to Congress. Another interesting question is what was done with the money which he certifies was expended "in aid of his election." His statement is merely that $10,180 was contributed to two McKinley League committees, $500 to a Democratic committee, and $2,500 was paid to a Secretary for "campaign expenses." But the law requires an itemized statement, giving the names of "the various persons who received such moneys," and the purposes for which they were expended or contributed "directly or indirectly." The law is so evaded or so construed that its requirement amounts to nothing except to disclose the amount which a candidate contributes. It shows nothing as to purposes, and the chief intent of the law is nullified.

The elevated railway companies in this city and Brooklyn would do well to establish a school of vocal and other culture for their trainmen. We are aware that these employés are not overpaid or underworked, and that it is natural for them to save their lungs and vocal chords as much as possible. But with a little training they could call a station so that every one could hear the name distinctly and they would not endanger their delicate organs either. They could also be taught that leaning pensively through the doorway and dropping the name of a station sotto voce in the left-hand corner of the last seat does no good to any one. And they might be taught, by firm and patient schooling, that because a passenger asks them a question he is not necessarily an inferior and contemptible person, to be treated with less respect—to cite the old English anecdote—than the Almighty would show to a black beetle. With these changes in the conduct of a part of the force—it is only a minority—some of the annoyance of riding on elevated roads would be abated.

King MENELEK of Abyssinia does not seem to know much about European politics. He has asked the Pope to expostulate with the King of Italy about his treatment of the Abyssinians, explaining that he keeps his Italian prisoners merely as hostages for UMBERTO'S good behavior. The effect upon the Quirinal of an embassy on such an errand from the Vatican may easily be imagined. King MENELEK'S untutored mind looks upon the Italian invasion of his country as an outrage, forgetting that it is necessary to a first-class power to go in for colonial expansion and annex some country without reference to the wishes or rights of its inhabitants.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of Canada's statesmen, a Liberal, by the way, has excited the jeers of his political opponents by claiming for the steamships of a company whose interests he is pushing the somewhat indefinite speed of "under sixteen knots an hour."

—Street cars are now traversing the sacred surface of Boston Common and will continue to do so until the Tremont Street subway is completed. That will not be until January at the earliest, and may take till Spring is well along.

—It is an expensive form of amusement to hunt over in Jersey just now, especially in Somerset County, where the local Justices, by a subtle combination of fines and costs, recently extracted $23 from the pocketbook of an Italian who had killed a rabbit, and are holding another fellow in jail till he can make up his mind to pay $42.68 for two robins that were found in his possession by a vigilant Constable.

—Maryland pothunters, in their illegal war on the ducks, employ, among other nefarious implements, a gun from twelve to fourteen feet long, with a bore like a cannon, and using half a pound of powder to propel two or three pounds of shot at each discharge. These guns are arranged on swivels in the bow of a punt, and when used against the birds at night slaughters them by the hundred. The State Game Wardens are showing unusual activity this year, and as they are strongly supported by public opinion, the good effects of their work will soon be manifest.

—There is woe among the public school teachers of Georgia, because not one of them has received any salary for the quarter which ended on Nov. 1. After waiting a few days after that date for the expected, and, in many cases, much needed, checks, many of them went to Atlanta to investigate, while all the rest took to writing letters of inquiry and expostulation to the State School Commissioner. His sufficient but far from satisfactory explanation is that the Georgia Treasury is so nearly empty that to pay the 8,000 teachers the $350,000 due them is impossible. Gov. ATKINSON says the salaries cannot be paid until the collectors in the different counties make their returns in December.

PERSONAL.

—Senator HILL has not yet admitted that he cast the one lonely vote which PALMER received in the Fourth Election District of Albany's Ninth Ward. That's the district in which the Senator voted, but except for the fact that nobody else will admit the casting of the unique ballot, there seems to be no evidence that the Son of Silence had anything to do with it.

—Dr. TEMPLE, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, is a very old man, and, though his eyesight is described as "quite good enough for ordinary purposes," it seems that one of the extraordinary uses for which it does not suffice is the guidance of his own steps. He can still read and write, but cannot see clearly enough at a little distance to dispense with the aid of a friend or servant when he moves about.

—The Baltimore News declares that, as Senator GORMAN betrayed the cause of tariff reform last year and that of sound money in the campaign just closed, the measure of his iniquities is full enough for all practical purposes. Therefore it advises him to give the Maryland Democracy its one chance of recovering control of the State by departing from the councils of the party and so proving his often asserted devotion to its interests.

—JAMES R. YOUNG, a Philadelphia newspaper man, will enter the next Congress with the distinction—among others—of having carried his district by a plurality of 46,670 votes over his Democratic opponent. This is believed to be the largest ever obtained by a Congressional candidate. Mr. YOUNG is well known to all Washington journalists, as he has long acted as correspondent there, and he will enter the House with much more knowledge of its members and methods than is possessed by any Congressmen except those of longest experience.

—There seems to be no doubt that Gen. WEYLER has gone ashore from his gunboat and is now really in a place where he may see some fighting. It is to be hoped by every friend of the Cubans that no stray bullet will hit this Spanish hero, for the longer he remains in command of the royal army, the more certain are the rebels of ultimate success. His death would necessitate the immediate appointment of another Captain General, and it would be strange indeed if in all Spain a soldier so incompetent as he could be found.

—HAZEN S. PINGREE, Detroit's more or less famous Mayor and Michigan's next Governor, carried the State simply because he was sound on the money question, but considerable anxiety is expressed, even by the men who voted for him, over the probability that he will use the powers of his new office to put into execution the many eccentric schemes of which he is known to approve. Mr. PINGREE'S ability is denied by none, but he is said to have an insane hatred of railroads, and on many social and economic subjects to be far more heretical than the Populistic gang whose financial absurdities he opposes.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Better Music.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The campaign bands have put away their horns, but still there's music in the air—the music of the looms.

He Was Born So.

From The Washington Star.

Mr. Bryan is curious to know whether a lapse of four years would take him out of the boy-orator class.

An Anxious Inquirer.

From The Chicago Journal.

Is there any spot in Chicago where he who has anything of value may feel safe?

Know Already.

From The Chicago Post.

The farmers are holding a congress at Indianapolis to-day. They should have some one read a paper on some such subject as the following: "How We Were Not Hoodwinked on Nov. 3."

Less Politics and More Work.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Let's have less politics now, and more business; let's all try to make some money. If good times do not come with McKinley, let it not be laid to the door of the American people's energy.

Docked Horses.

From the Boston Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES published an interesting Horse Show supplement. We regret to see, by the pictures, that so many of the horses have mutilated tails. Will not some of the rival "Queens of Fashion" in New-York turn their attention to the barbarous and ugly practice of docking? They are the ones to make it unfashionable.

Organized Greed Once More.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

Certain it is that the great heart of the unbought and unselfish American people has throbbed in sympathy with the brave, brainy, and gentle man from Nebraska, while it is equally certain that the really potential forces that have carried the election, and won a temporary victory, were marshaled and inspired by dangerous money manipulators in the interest of organized greed. This is not to say that there were no honest patriotic votes cast for William McKinley.

The Anti-Vivisectionists.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

We generally hear those who oppose vivisection spoken of as "sentimental" and "hysterical," but may we not take heart to say a few words against a practice which was condemned by a man like Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, as follows?

"I deny that the pursuit of knowledge is in itself always lawful; still more do I deny that the gaining knowledge justifies all means of gaining it. In this world of pain and sorrow, surely the highest of God's creatures (man) should not willfully increase a sum which seems too great already. I do not hesitate to support the absolute prohibition of vivisection."

It is claimed by vivisectors that experiments on living animals are a benefit to mankind, but how can mankind be benefited by having "let loose upon it a set of young devils," according to the prediction of the Medical Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin, of what would happen to "classes of young men, accustomed to the sight of animals under vivisection."

Take a young man, fresh from the tender influences of home and parents, show him such experiments as: "Young adult bitch, after a gland in the throat had been cut out, was killed 160 days after the experiment was performed, and a donkey died seven months after undergoing the same experiment," and he will soon become so hard-hearted that the sight of blood and suffering is nothing to him. His fellow men and women will be but "material," to be practiced on for his own scientific advancement. Let the young medical student spend his time in studying the best methods of the prevention of disease by sanitation; let him watch by the bedsides of the sick, and study there, and then, in the rising generation of doctors we shall find those in whom we can place confidence—to whom we can commit the care of those dear to us. ANNA SARGENT TURNER,
Secretary New-York State Anti-Vivisection Society.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1896.

Any feeling heart must be touched by the appeals ad misericordiam of the anti-vivisectionists in behalf of the dumb victims of modern research in comparative anatomy and pathology. But their vehement cocksureness in denying all beneficial and humane results to a method of medical study approved and employed by many of the most eminent and reputable practitioners impairs their influence, it seems to us, and diminishes public confidence in the utility of their work.—[EDITOR OF THE TIMES.]

Let the Tariff Alone.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am a Republican, and I believe in a tariff so placed that the revenue derived from it will yield protection to our industries. Were circumstances different, I should certainly like to see the party in power construct anew the tariff upon these lines. But the condition we have to face is an extraordinary one. If it shall appear that the present Senate cannot pass remedial legislation, the subject should be dropped until the regular meeting of the newly-elected Congress. Perhaps under the new conditions the Wilson tariff will yield sufficient revenue, and I confess that I should rejoice exceedingly should such be the case, because, for one thing, it would get the country out of the grasp of the Silver Trust. The country could better afford to foot the bills for any deficiency in revenue for another year rather than undergo the uncertainty and disturbance of a reopening of the tariff question. The sound-money Democrats thrust aside all considerations, save the honor of the country; let the Republicans emulate them, so far as a party responsible for Government can. PAX.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1896.

A MAN'S A MAN.*

(A Supplement.)

By J. E. Rankin, D. D., in The Christian Advocate.

"A man's a man," says Robert Burns,
"For a' that, and a' that";
But though the song be clear and strong,
It lacks one note, an' a' that.
The lout who'd shirk his honest work,
Yet claims his pay, and a' that,
Or beg a bed for lazy head,
Is not a man for a' that.

There's wanting, too, anither note,
That wad ha'e been sae pat
In that grand song that Robbie wrote,
For a' that, and a' that.
The brute that beats into the streets
His wife and bairns, an' a' that,
Wi' cronies stops at whisky shops,
Is not a man for a' that.

Anither note is lacking, too,
This plowman might ha'e sung;
'Tis just as pat and just as true
As those that aff he flung.
The man by stealth who piles up wealth,
And grinds God's poor, an' a' that,
Clutches his purse with dying curse,
Is not a man for a' that.

And in that song that Robbie sung,
For a' that, an' a' that,
He might ha'e had the notes among
A word for him, an' a' that,
Who sits up snug to chimla-lug,
An' strokes the dog or cat;
An' never fails of nurs'ry tales
Or childhood lore, an' a' that.

I'll venture on anither note
To that gran' song, an' a' that,
That from his throat Rob set afloat:
Who reads God's word, an' a' that,
Who walks His ways and speaks His praise,
And humbly prays, an' a' that,
And lets fools chaff and scoff and laugh—
He is a man for a' that.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*This poem was suggested by an anonymous stanza which a friend picked up abroad. It is substantially the first stanza here, and decidedly the best of the poem.—J. E. Rankin.

THE PLEA OF MRS. CASTLE

WHY SHE ACKNOWLEDGED HER GUILT TO THE COURT.

Extraordinary Condition of the English Law as It Applies to the Cases of Insane Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Mr. Bernard Abrahams of counsel for the defense in the case of Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, who pleaded guilty last week to charges of shoplifting, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and subsequently pardoned, has sent to the offices of The United Associated Presses the following communication:

"It would appear from a summary of the opinions of the American press, published in yesterday afternoon's papers, that surprise is felt that Mrs. Castle, in view of the medical evidence, should have been instructed to plead guilty. The present state of the English law in regard to insane prisoners has been overlooked. Sir Edward Clarke stated in court that, if the law of England stood as it did in 1883, he would have advised his client to plead not guilty, and contested the case, so as to show the jury that she was not responsible for what she did, in consequence of her mental state, and she would have been, therefore, entitled to a verdict of not guilty in view of the absence of felonious intent, which the English law regards as essential. An act was passed in 1883 relating to the trial of lunatics, which provides that the jury shall return a special verdict that the accused was guilty at the time of committing the act of which he or she was accused, though insane. Thereupon, the court must record the verdict and order the accused to be imprisoned during her Majesty's pleasure.

"In view of this extraordinary and inhuman state of the law, Mrs. Castle's advisers decided to enter a plea of guilty. English legal circles approve the course taken as the best, and the Home Secretary's decision in favor of Mrs. Castle's immediate release justified the soundness of the counsel's advice."

Mr. and Mrs. Castle hope to sail from Southampton for New-York on Saturday, but if they are pursued by curiosity seekers, they will sail from France under assumed names.

SWORN IN BY THE EMPEROR.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Address to the Troops After the Ceremony.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Emperor performed the ceremony of swearing in the troops in the Lustgarten at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of the Empress, Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, who wore the uniform of the Hussar Regiment; the Siamese Field Marshal, and the Imperial Princes, who occupied the balcony of the palace facing the field altar, before which the ceremony took place. The weather was fine and the scene brilliant. After the administration of the oath the Emperor, who was on horseback, addressed the recruits, saying:

"You have now sworn an allegiance, implying obedience and fidelity until death. This oath applies to me, your chief and your war lord, and is sacred, as it is sworn to God upon the crucifix. My house is a Christian house, and is nothing without Christ our Lord. Thus a soldier is nothing without faith. With a firm belief in Christ, you have a special advantage. As long as you wear the King's coat, remember that he who insults the King insults your uniform, as well as your chief. Therefore, I trust that you will energetically defend the King and crown, especially in these times, when disobedience and discontent are rampant and disloyalty is rife. I rely upon you to always remember your oath. It is easy for you to do your duty while the eye of your superior is upon you, but it may be difficult when you are alone, unobserved, and exposed to the temptation of seducers. Yet, remembering your vows, if you do your duty fully you will have the strongest claims upon your country's gratitude.

"I hope next year you will be present to celebrate the hundreth anniversary of the birth of the great Kaiser, William I. His eyes are upon you. What he gained we will protect with our last drop of blood. I am confident that you will behave so as not to be found wanting at the great review in heaven."

SIR A. K. ROLLIT'S WEDDING.

He Was Married to the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland Yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The marriage of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland to Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, M. P., took place today in St. George's Church, Hanover Square. The service was full choral, and the church was magnificently decorated for the occasion.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, a brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Carpenter, a brother of the Bishop of Ripon, and the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rector of St. George's Church. The Duchess was driven to the church, accompanied by her daughter, and was met at the entrance to the edifice by her brother, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, who conducted her to the altar and gave her away. Mr. Arthur Rollit, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

The bridal robe worn by the Duchess was of petunia velvet, trimmed with chinchilla fur, studded with jewels. The bride's ornaments were a chain of diamonds and emerald and diamond pendants. She also carried a bouquet composed of flowers of costly varities. There were no bridesmaids.

REPORTS FROM THE VATICAN.

Not Believed that Archbishop Ireland Will Be Removed.

ROME, Nov. 12.—There is reason to believe that the rumors of the removal of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., are unfounded, although the Archbishop has fallen into disgrace at the Vatican. The case of the deposition of an Archbishop or a Bishop is one of extreme rarity, only one of the kind having occurred during the eighteen years of the Papacy of Leo XIII., and in this instance only when the Prelate had become almost a maniac.

The Vatican has received the proposal of three names for the rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington to succeed Bishop Keane. All of the candidates are judged to be worthy of the position, and the choice will consequently be difficult.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Lasker won the second game of the championship chess match, after forty-two moves, early this morning. It was a Ruy Lopez. Score: Lasker, 2; Steinitz, 0.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is expected that upon the occasion of his arraignment in the Bow Street Police Court to-morrow, Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, will be committed for trial in the Criminal Court, Old Bailey. It is not believed that Ivory will offer any evidence in the police court, reserving his defense until his trial takes place.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, member of Parliament for the South Division of Dublin County, is among the saloon passengers on board the steamer Germanic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday and Queenstown to-day for New-York.

Among the saloon passengers who will sail from Southampton for New-York on board the steamer St. Louis on Saturday are Mr. Richard Croker, Miss Kate Roke, Mr. Gerald du Maurier, Mr. G. P. Parker, United States Consul at Birmingham; Mr. Gilbert Parker, and Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TELEGRAM

It Was Not Intended to be Antagonistic to Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Daily News will to-morrow comment upon a remarkable speech made by Lord Lonsdale, who is an intimate friend of Emperor William, upon retiring from the Mayoralty of Whitehaven.

He denounced as childish the anger that had been aroused in England by the telegram sent some months ago by Emperor William to President Krüger of the Transvaal. He declared that the fact was President Krüger had asked Emperor William to assist the Transvaal in its trouble with Great Britain, and that the Emperor had declined to do so. Subsequently the Emperor sent the dispatch, merely congratulating President Krüger for coping with the trouble alone.

Lord Lonsdale added that he believed if the Emperor had known the result the telegram would have had in Great Britain he would not have sent it. Anyhow, he was authorized by Emperor William to declare that nothing in the smallest degree antagonistic to Great Britain or the British people was intended.

TURKEY'S REFORMS BEGUN.

And Others Will Be Demanded by the European Cabinets.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Cabinet this morning that the Turkish Ambassador, Zin Pasha, had communicated with the Foreign Office in writing, confirming the reports that the reforms which the Sultan had promised were being carried out, telegrams having already been sent by the Porte to the Military Governors, informing them that they would be held answerable for any further bloodshed, and instructing them to immediately put into operation the reforms agreed upon in 1895. In addition to this, the Ambassador, M. Hanotaux, said, had informed him that the police of Constantinople would be reorganized.

M. Hanotaux added that the European Cabinets would now secure other reforms in Turkey, including reforms in the administration of the finances.

BISMARCK'S WAR ON CAPRIVI.

The ex-Chancellor Still Continues His Attacks.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Prince Bismarck is continuing his attack upon the administration of his successor, Count Caprivi, through the columns of his organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, which publishes to-day another article on the Russo-German treaty of neutrality.

The ex-Chancellor is not in favor of the proposed debate on the treaty in the Reichstag, but thinks it would be a matter of special interest to know why Caprivi in 1890 felt compelled to cut the wires which still united Germany to Russia. The ex-Chancellor is of the opinion that the question of paramount importance to all Germany now is whether a powerful neighbor like Russia is in closer touch with Germany or with her opponents in Europe.

THEY CALLED HIM MULATTO.

So Clark, After Burying His Brother, Tried to Kill Himself.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 12.—John W. Clark, a brother of William Clark, who was killed Sunday night by James Tracey, his employer, attempted suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat. He is in the hospital, and it is expected he will die.

William was buried to-day. John was the only mourner. Both always were thought to be white men, but after William's death it was announced he was a mulatto, and that John also was a mulatto, as a matter of course.

John said this was more than he could stand.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wilson—Barnes.

The wedding of Miss Edith May Barnes and John Amerman Wilson took place last night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Drake Barnes, 58 West Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, pastor emeritus of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Carolyn and Frances P. Barnes. Harry A. Field was the best man. The ushers were William C. Ayres, John Tilden, and Edward Horwell of Brooklyn and Edward Power of this city. The ceremony was followed by a reception to about 200 guests. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kollstede, Mr. and Mrs. James Fairchild, Miss Ranney of Cleveland, Ohio; Leonard Hepburn, Mrs. Robinson, the Misses Williams, the Misses Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. James Coreas, Arthur Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Ayres, Miss Clark, Dr. Warren Lyla, Mr. and Mrs. William Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Mills, James Conrow, Miss Conrow, Robert Conrow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zittel, Mrs. Frank Royal Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Ormston, Miss Calhoun, the Misses Mangan, and Ernest Van Enery.

Houghton—Squier.

Miss Carolyn La Bau Squier and Augustus Seymour Houghton were married last night by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hutchinson of the Church of the Epiphany at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Craig Squier, the bride's parents, 30 West Eighty-second Street. The ceremony took place beneath a canopy of roses, smilax, and lilies of the valley. The bride was escorted to the canopy by her father, the bridal retinue consisting of Miss Hester Squier, maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Katherine Robeson, Bertha Gerhard, Bessie Miller, Annie Miller, Kathleen Mercer, Edith Edson, Kathleen Squier, Elsie Squier, and Ethel Edson. The bride was dressed in a gown of white moiré, edged and trimmed with point lace. Her veil was held in place by a cluster of orange blossoms. The ceremony took place in the presence of only a few intimate friends of the couple, but a large informal reception and supper followed.

Advocates Another Flag Day.

John W. Wood, a clerk to the Stock List Committee of the Stock Exchange, is ardent in an endeavor to make the next Thanksgiving Day memorable and in accord with the underlying sentiment of the holiday. He proposes, and his plan has many enthusiastic supporters, that there shall be another "Flag Day" this year that shall be as universally observed in display of flags and bunting as was Oct. 31. He sees no more appropriate a date than Nov. 26, Thanksgiving Day. Preparations are being made in Brooklyn to carry out Mr. Wood's idea, and already many New-Yorkers are in full sympathy with it and active in calling attention to the patriotic scheme.

Germany's Imperial Budget.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The imperial budget, as it will be submitted to the Reichstag, shows that the receipts and expenditures balance at 1,328,301,824 marks. The ordinary expenditures show an increase of 24,209,238 marks. The Workingmen's Insurance Fund requires an increase of 3,331,500 marks. The army expenditures show a permanent increase of 6,935,571 marks, while the navy requires 3,542,971 marks. In addition to these amounts, there are large non-recurring military and naval charges. The matricular contributions show an increase of 11,101,920 marks.

China's Hankow-Pekin Railway.

PEKIN, Nov. 12.—It is stated that the Government will borrow from Chinese capitalists the sum of 20,000,000 taels for the construction of the Hankow-Pekin Railway. It was stated a short time ago that an American syndicate would advance 30,000,000 taels for the building of this line, but it is now rumored that there is a hitch in the negotiations.

FACTORIES RESUME WORK.

Large Increases in the Outputs of Manufacturing Concerns.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The indications in this city and vicinity point to a great increase in the outputs of the different manufacturing concerns.

The large cement mills at Rosendale and at Whiteport are running over-time, and the Newark Lime and Cement Company's plant in this city is being taxed to its utmost capacity to fill the many large orders that have been received.

The cigar factory of Powell, Smith & Co., in this city, now employing 1,000 hands, wants 300 additional hands, so great is the press of work.

The Peckham Motor, Wheel and Truck Company is working on full time, and since election the employes of the company have all had their wages increased 10 per cent.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A flouring mill and a glove factory are to be erected here.

OVID, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The grist mills, which are the mainstay of this town, started running on full time Monday.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Waterloo Woolen Works, which closed for five months, are now open. The piano and organ factory began running on full time to-day, and the wagon factory will start up Monday.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Harrison Carriage Factory and the Glove and Mitten Factory have both started on full time.

LEROY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Leroy Salt Works and Malt Houses are running again on full time.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Pettit Manufacturing Company's chocolate and bonbon factory, which has been running irregularly of late, will work overtime to fill orders, and must increase its working force. Other manufacturing plants here are taking on new hands.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Business still continues to improve about here. The Middleton Plate Company has resumed full schedule time, and doubled its force. The Portland Feldspar Quarry has resumed operations with an increased force of hands, and is erecting a new mill.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 12.—It is announced that the Standard Oil Company will soon double the refining capacity of its plant at Constable Point, N. J., and will spend $1,700,000 in the work.

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The Lima Paper Mills, employing 350 men, will resume operations Dec. 12. The mills pay out over $10,000 a month. They have been shut down for several months.

THEY CAUGHT M'LAUGHLIN.

Another of the Valentine Gang Taken in Jersey City.

Daisy Hampton, nineteen years old, a pretty brunette, and Charles Waldring, aged twenty-nine, were arrested at a boarding house at 309 Hudson Street, Hoboken, late last night upon information furnished to the Hoboken police by Detective Sergeants Weller and Manion of the Central Office. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters.

Detective Sergeant Weller identified Waldring as R. J. McLaughlin, who is wanted here in connection with the Valentine forgery case. Miss Hampton is wanted for securing a quantity of furs from Kennedy & Co. of West Twenty-third Street upon a draft drawn by Behrens & Co. of 64 Stone Street. When their room was searched the furs secured from Kennedy were found there, also a quantity of silverware, "fake" checks and drafts, and pawn tickets for about $2,000 worth of goods. There was also found a bankbook on the First National Bank of Long Branch, showing deposits in McLaughlin's name for $1,300.

The most important find, however, was the charter issued by the State of West Virginia to the Standard Case and Iron Company and the United States Trust and Title Guarantee Company. With them the gang secured the bogus rating from the banks they victimized.

GOOD PRICES FOR CITY BONDS

Stock Broker Tells Why They Are Good Investments.

"There was a time," said a prominent stock broker yesterday, "when bonds of the City of New-York bearing 2½ per cent. interest were sold at par or a fraction over 100. Still the recent purchase of the block of $16,046,590.71 of three-and-a-half per cents. at 104.71 by Vermilye & Co. was an excellent sale for the city, while the buyers will doubtless make a handsome profit. The earning power of the bonds at $104.71 is just about 3.20 per cent.

"These city bonds are exempt from taxation in this State. The failure to sell them at the former offering, when par and a half was bid, was due to agitation and uncertainty over the Presidential election. This obtained in every other city and affected even Government securities.

"New-York City's credit is the best of any city in the United States. The cities that come nearest to her in point of credit are Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Providence, Detroit, and St. Louis. But there are many cities, notably in Massachusetts, where bonds are as cheap as those of New-York, because of the laws that govern trust funds. They are the laws that regulate the cheapness of credit.

"Out West cities have to bait their obligations with from 4 to 6 per cent., or even more, to sell even at par. A great factor in cheapening bonds is the law of this State, which makes bonds from outside States legal investments for trust funds."

Railroad Wreck in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12.—A wreck is reported on the Louisville and Nashville Road south of here. It is reported several persons were wounded. A wrecking train has gone to the scene.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:01 A. M.—612 West Fifty-eighth Street; stable of Michael Abrahams, extended to 614 West Fifty-eighth Street, stable of John Keating; damage, $6,000.

—4:15 A. M.—406 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Louis Zerrata, dwelling; $10.

—8:30 A. M.—11 First Street; Mary Bebarra, tenement; damage, $25.

—10:40 A. M.—9 Suffolk Street; Jacob Simon, tenement; no damage.

—12:05 P. M.—1,887 Second Avenue; Bernard Cullen; damage, $400.

—1:30 P. M.—81 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Henry Connolly, tenement; damage, $50.

—2:25 P. M.—575 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Cornelius Carroll, dwelling; damage, $1,050.

—4 P. M.—525 East Twelfth Street; tenement, Annie Frank; damage, $50.

—4:50 P. M.—196 Duane Street; shed; no damage.

—4:50 P. M.—57 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; no damage.

—5:30 P. M.—101 Amsterdam Avenue; William Reilly; damage slight.

—6:20 P. M.—115 Ludlow Street; Henry Smith; damage trifling.

—9 P. M.—283 Madison Street; Mr. Zensen; damage trifling.

—9:40 P. M.—1,111 First Avenue; Flemming Ward; no damage.

10:45 P. M.—1,142 Second Avenue; P. M. Brown; damage trifling.

Chicago Fast Mail, Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a fast mail train to Chicago, leaving New-York 8 A. M. and arriving Chicago 8 A. M. the following day. No extra fare other than the regular Pullman charges in the through buffet sleeping car. No passengers taken for points east of Pittsburg.—Adv.

DR. DORPFELD ON OLYMPIA

THE RELIGIOUS CAPITAL OF ANCIENT GREECE.

How It Developed—The Temple of Zeus—Nero's House That Saved the Ruins — Statues and Other Relics.

Prof. Wilhelm Dörpfeld, Secretary of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, in Athens, delivered his second lecture yesterday afternoon in the Academy of Medicine. The subject was "Olympia." Although the entire lecture was in German, the professor spoke so deliberately and with such perfection of accent and pronunciation that it was not difficult for one who knew a little about that language to follow him. The illustrations, thrown on a stereopticon screen supplied any deficiency in knowledge of the German words.

Olympia, he said, was the centre of the Greek religion. It was more than this; it was the religious capital of Hellenism, as Jerusalem was of Judaism, and as Mecca is the capital of Islam. It had no Muhammad to create it, but it was the result of slow growth, of the development and union of a number of antagonistic priesthoods, and of the exigencies of rival States. It is not only the capital and treasure-house of the Hellenic religion, it is also the mutilated but decipherable record of Hellenic history.

When Homer wrote the Iliad the Pelasgians, those primitive people of Greece, were a mere tradition. Achilles prays to the "Pelasgian Zeus, dwelling afar." It was this Pelasgian Zeus who was the chief deity of Olympia. These early people took into the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, the worship of Kronos, son of Uranus, and the hill that rises above Olympia is known as the Kronion, or Kronos Hill. Later comers established the worship of Helios, and a compromise was finally effected between the rival faiths and the cult of Zeus, the son of Kronos, was the result. The Phoenicians brought over the worships of Aphrodite; the Ionians that of Poseidon; the Cretans that of Rhea-Cybele; the Thracians that of Dionysos; while Egypt contributed the mystic triad of Ammon—Zeus, Hera, and Hermes. Olympia is thus concrete Grecian history.

Beginning of Its History.

The site of Olympia is in the modern department of Achaia and Elis, which embraces the ancient State of Elis, in the northwestern corner of the Morea. Its first recognition as a religious capital marks the beginning of authentic history and the commencement of a fixed era from which events could be dated. The invasion of the Peloponnesus by the Etolians under Iphitus led to a treaty or pact between the Etolian conqueror, Lycurgus of Sparta, and the Achaian ruler, Cleosthenes. This treaty was the magna charta of Olympia. It made Elis a neutral State and the guardian of Olympia, which at once become the centre of Hellenic religion. The Olympic games were established in commemoration of the event, and the year 776 B. C. began the official era of the Olympiads.

Before beginning the illustrations, Prof. Dorpfeld explained that the last century Winckelmann formed a complete plan for the excavation of Olympia, but the French took the initiative, and began the first exploration of the site of the ancient sacred city in 1829. The Germans did not commence work until the aid of the imperial Government was secured in the year 1874. They kept at it until 1881, spending $200,000, and making it possible to reconstruct the Olympia of the days of its greatest glory as a religious metropolis.

The first picture thrown on the screen was the plan of the Temple of Zeus.

In the background was the hill of Kronos. From this ancient site of the worship of Kronos, the entire sacred inclosure of Olympia can be seen. In front, to the south, is a group of mounds flanked by olive groves and vineyards, in which are seen the white homes of the villagers. To the east and west extends the broad valley of the Alpheos. The river comes down through the wild gorges of Arcadia, passing through a narrow defile, and pours its waters upon the plain. Its banks are covered with rose laurels. To the right is the small, winding stream called the Kladeos. It unites with the Alpheos beyond the ruins of the Temple of Zeus, and the two flow into the Adriatic in the near distance. These form the boundaries of the ancient domain of Zeus; the Alpheos to the south, the Kladeos to the west, Mount Kronion to the north, and to the east the hills of Pisa.

Its Geographical Position.

The scene appears to be in three distinct zones or belts. On the left are the Stadium and Hippodrome; on the right on the Kladeos are the gymnasium, the palaestra of the athletes, and the palaces of the priests and magistrates; and in front are the walls of the vast square inclosure, the altis, where stood the sanctuaries of the gods. The beautiful groves of palm trees and olives that once adorned the spot have long since disappeared. The immense rectangular Zeus temple dominates the scene. All about it stand the ruined sanctuaries and altars of gods and heroes. For twelve centuries the best art of the world spared no cost or labor to adorn this magnificent temple. Phidias placed there his marvelous chryselephantine, or gold and ivory statue of Zeus, and every tribe and state had brought to it some tribute to preserve its memory or to attest its fidelity to the ancient religion.

The Inner Sanctuary.

The plan of the great temple was shown in detail on the screen, and the lecturer explained carefully the construction of the inner sanctuary. The entrance was on the eastern side, and the great statue of Zeus stood at the opposite end. The richness of the furnishings and decorations increased as one approached the figure. The marble on the floor was of pure white, and the halls and spaces within were filled with statues.

Beyond the Zeus temple stood the temple of Hera, the Heraion, at the foot of the Kronos hill. This is the oldest Greek temple. It was fully explained and illustrated. Beyond this were the treasure houses of Geia, placed on terraces, on the first slope of the Kronion. The Echo Hall, the Stadium, and the Hippodrome were on the right, and between them and the great temple lay the Agora.

To the west from the Zeus temple were the palaces of the magistrates and of the priests, the Palaestra and the Gymnasium. Beyond the temple, on the banks of the Alpheos, was the Buleuterion, which Prof. Dörpfeld called "an architectural riddle."

Two smaller buildings are of peculiar interest. These are a little temple, at the foot of the Kronion, called the temple of the god-mother, and the temple of Nero, on the bank of the Alpheos.

The name of Nero is associated with the idea of wanton distructiveness, of fiddling while Rome is burning down; but this temple, built almost in the Alpheos, has preserved the ruins of Olympia. Its foundations were sunk six metres, or nearly 20 feet, and were so firm that they changed the course of the river, and kept its destructive waters from washing into the Adriatic all that remained of the sacred relics of the ancient religious capital.

A temple to Pelops also stood within the inclosure, together with a number of smaller temples, altars, and shrines, whose ruins strew the ground with broken columns and statues.

Relics of Other Nations.

Outside are some ruins that record the occupancy of other nations. A ruined Byzantine church stood near the Kladeos, and on the banks of the stream, toward the west, is the ruin of a Roman brick house.

After exhibiting pictures of the different temples and views of the site of Olympia from every side, the professor threw upon the screen illustrations of the most important statues discovered in the excavations. There were several centaurs, one of them carrying off a young girl. The famous Apollo was shown, exactly as found in the ruins. The statues that seemed to preserve best the traditional excellence of the sculpture of the period of Phidias were the Nike, or Victory, of Paionios, and the Hermes of Praxiteles. The figure of Nike is especially beautiful. The Hermes holds in his left arm the boy Dionysos.

A number of terra cotta designs were shown and the work fully described. The professor stated that 15,000 pieces of terra cotta and bronze had been found in the excavations, enough to construct a prodigious museum.

Olympia was destroyed by an earthquake. The alluvial soil washed down by the two streams had buried the ruins under fifteen feet of sand.

Prof. Dörpfeldt ended his lecture by a warm tribute to Ernst Curtius.

The next lecture will be at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. The subject is "The Theatre of Dionysos at Athens."

MISS D'ARVILLE IS OUT.

Mr. Hammerstein's Account of the Cause Contradicts Hers.

Camille D'Arville did not appear in "Santa Maria" at Olympia Theatre last night, but she occupied a box at the Broadway Theatre. The programmes at Hammerstein's contained a slip stating that Miss D'Arville was unable to appear, owing to indisposition.

Miss D'Arville, when shown one of the slips, said: "I never felt better in my life. The reason of my absence from Olympia is the fact that Mr. Hammerstein has not paid me my full salary for three weeks. He owes me up to and including last Saturday the sum of $825, which is half of my salary for three weeks. The week before election Mr. Hammerstein came to me and told me that he was in trouble, and that times were bad, and asked me to accept half salary until election was over. I told him that while I could not and would not accept half salary, I would lend him half of my salary for two weeks, and that he should give me due bills for the amount due each week. He accepted my offer, but did not give me the due bills.

"Tuesday, the regular pay day, I called at the office for my salary, and was surprised when I received only half of the full week's sum. I refused to take it, and asked to see Mr. Hammerstein. He was not in. I sang Tuesday and Wednesday nights, being unwilling to give him any chance to break our contract. To-day, when I called for my salary, I was offered half of it, which I accepted under protest.

"My lawyer, ex-Judge William Brinkerhoff of Jersey City, called upon Mr. Hammerstein and demanded my money. He told me after his visit that Mr. Hammerstein ordered him out of his office. Mr. Brinkerhoff told Mr. Hammerstein that he would proceed against him to recover, but the only satisfaction he got was to the effect that I could send for my trunks. I sent my maid to the theatre to-day, and Mr. Hammerstein superintended the packing himself. My contract does not expire until next May, and I shall make an effort to recover what is justly due to me.

"Mr. Hammerstein knows that my contract was made before he transferred his property, and that he cannot get out of this as easily as he thinks."

Mr. Hammerstein said that he was not sorry Miss D'Arville had left. "The money that was deducted from her salary," he declared, "was for money advanced last May. She came to me when she was in difficulties and borrowed $250. I also paid for her costumes. I heard from a trustworthy source that Miss D'Arville was making a deal to go on the road with Jefferson De Angelis, notwithstanding the fact that she had a contract with me. The first two weeks the money was taken for her costumes. The last week my Treasurer took out the $250 I had advanced her in May. That is the story."

Miss D'Arville denied owing Mr. Hammerstein any money, and further said that the statement of her alleged indisposition was due to Mr. Julius Steger, who suggested it to Mr. Hammerstein. Miss D'Arville said further that the other members have only been paid half salaries for some time.

MANSFIELD'S NEW PLAY.

"Castle Sombras" Has Good Scenes, but Is Sombre.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Mr. Mansfield produced "Castle Sombras" at the Grand Opera House to-night to a very large audience. It is a melodrama which promises in a large part of the action to be as good as "The Prisoner of Zenda." This fact kept the audience from tiring at the slowness of movement, and Mr. Mansfield's acting did the rest.

The star's part is something between Black Michael and Carver Doone of Blackmore's famous romance, with an inherited inclination to crime which would have made Lombroso happy. The play is by H. Greenough Smith, the editor of The Strand Magazine, and its scene is in England in the time of Charles I.

The interest centres about the love of Sir John Sombras for his ward, Thyrza. Sombras is descended from a long line of fierce and saturnine ancestors. He lives in a remote and impregnable fortress separated from the rest of the world by a chasm spanned by a drawbridge. Hillary Dare, a King's trooper, had met Thyrza and espoused her, but she has disappeared. He enters the castle, finds her, and is surprised by the cruel Sombras. The rest of the play is a duel of wits between Sombras on one side and Thyrza and Hillary on the other. It ends without a tragedy, which is a surprise, considering the very tragic situations in the various acts.

One of the scenes, notably a blindfold duel with daggers, defeats itself and becomes ridiculous. The dialogue is bright at times, but the general sombreness is unpleasant. Mansfield's crisp acting saved the piece. The audience was in a very favorable humor, and called out the star repeatedly.

"THE" ALLEN ARRESTED.

West Side Club Was Raided by the Mercer Street Police.

The West Side Club, at 513 West Broadway, was raided yesterday afternoon by the police of the Mercer Street Station, and sixty-one visitors and seven principals were arrested. The West Side Club was simply a pool room and gambling resort and was looked after by "The" Allen.

Captain Groo of the Mercer Street Station took thirty policemen and ten detectives and surrounded the building and then the doors were forced. "The" Allen had got down stairs into the corner saloon below, and was about to hurry away with his overcoat turned up when a detective stopped him. In the place 6,000 chips were found, six packages of cards, and the usual paraphernalia of a pool room. Racing cards had been used instead of blackboards. On the third floor were found telegraph instruments.

W. K. VANDERBILT HURT.

While at Shelburne Farms He Fell and Injured a Hand.

While the guest of Dr. W. Seward Webb, at Shelburne Farms, in Vermont, about ten days ago, W. K. Vanderbilt fell and injured his left hand severely. He came at once to this city and submitted to a surgical operation.

With a view to restoring animation to the stiffened fingers, some of the tendons in the forearm were cut and others were treated with electricity. This operation took place the day before Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt's death.

Large Demand for Grand Opera Seats.

The opening sale of tickets for single performances of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House began yesterday morning at the box office. As early as 9 o'clock there was a long line of purchasers waiting to be accommodated. The sale of tickets for the first week of the opera was the largest in the history of the Metropolitan.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at the Columbia Theatre to-night, was attended by an audience that crowded the new theatre. Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Olney, Justice Harlan, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Attorney General Harmon, Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann and others prominent in official and social circles were present.

WANTS A M'KINLEY AVENUE.

Brooklyn Committee to Rename Streets Makes a Suggestive Change.

The committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen on renaming of streets met last night and decided to recommend these changes: Adams Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, to McKinley Avenue; Adams Place, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, to Rowe Place; Agate Street, in the Eighteenth Ward, to Florence Street; Plummer Place, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, to Revere Place; Elizabeth Street, in the Twelfth Ward, to Beard Street; West Clarkson Street, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, to Midwood Place; Dixon's Alley, in the Fifth Ward, to Dixon Place; Schenck Street, in the Seventh Ward, to Emerson Place; Market Street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, to Euclid Avenue; Canton Street, in the Eleventh Ward, to St. Edward's Street; Division Street, in the Eleventh Ward, to Leo Place; Court Square and Boerum Place to Mutual Place; Bay Street, in the Twelfth Ward, to Cain Street. A lane in the Thirty-second Ward, between Avenue K and Baisley's, hitherto unnamed, the committee suggests shall be known as Meadow Lane.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Hare of London are at the Albemarle.

—Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania is at the Everett.

—José Andrade, Minister for Venezuela at Washington, is at the Savoy.

—James A. McKenzie, United States Minister to Peru, is at the Gilsey.

—Capt. D. T. Mertvago of the Russian Legation at Washington is at the Clarendon.

—Senator Charles Davis of Saugerties, N. Y., and Baxter T. Smelzer of Albany are at the Metropole.

—Robert Tucker of Buffalo, J. P. Barney of Dayton, Ohio, and J. W. Carroll of Boston are at the Buckingham.

—W. R. Winchell of Albany, T. J. Jeffries of Philadelphia, and Col. E. D. Judd of Hartford are at the Park Avenue.

—James H. Kelly of Rochester, James E. Healy of Baltimore, and C. H. Beach of Providence are at the Normandie.

—Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford and Justice J. O. Dykman of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Murray Hill.

—Edgar A. Hill of Chicago, W. H. West of Baltimore, Stephen Brownell of Providence, and E. H. Haskell of Boston are at the Windsor.

—Evan R. Chesterman and John L. Williams of Richmond, Va., Edgar Dunlap of Atlanta, and John H. Hill of Chicago are at the Marlborough.

—Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts, and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia are at the Manhattan.

—C. Alfred Smith of Chicago, A. D. Brockett of Alexandria, Va., James Carothers of Pittsburg, and S. M. Brownson of Hartford are at the Westminster.

—Charles W. Mather of Utica, Byron Nugent of St. Louis, William F. Burden of Newport, and Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Thomas M. Rees of Pittsburg, J. E. Powell of Washington, C. H. Forest of Baltimore, and J. J. O'Donnell of New-Orleans are at the Astor.

—T. B. Hamilton of Chicago, William E. Hurd of Syracuse, G. W. Rogers of Albany, and C. M. Hawkins of Raleigh, N. C., are at the Grand Union.

—Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, L. C. Hanna of Cleveland, Lynde Harrison, and Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin are at the Waldorf.

—John Clark White and J. Ambrose Butler of Buffalo, H. Blethen of Boston, Charles J. Jacobs of Chicago, and George Williamson of St. Louis are at the Imperial.

—Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., the recently defeated Democratic candidate for Vice President, arrived in the city last evening from Boston, and is staying at the Holland House.

—Governor-elect Frank S. Black of Troy, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Judge Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, and George W. Aldridge of Rochester are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, Me.; Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, and Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are at the Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Sieling, furnishing goods; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Clairmon, domestics; 621 Broadway, Hotel Albert.

—Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets; H. W. Prytherck, notions and laces, 101 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Cahn, Wamphold & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. B. Cohn, woolens, 34 Thomas Street; Netherland Hotel.

—Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Harper, laces, 54 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, fancy goods and laces, 120 Franklin Street.

—Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Stein, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Gillis, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hill, dress goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Harborough.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, cabinet and upholstery hardware, 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.

—Frear, W. H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Butt, laces and trimmings; Sinclair House.

—Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia; Miss A. Woods, ladies and infants' wear, 53 Franklin Street; Gilsey House.

—Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pen

AFTER A GOULD ROAD

ROCK ISLAND COMPANY BUYING TEXAS PACIFIC.

Large Block of the Stock Said to Have Been Purchased from Foreign Holders—Russell Sage Would Not Discuss the Deal.

For some time past there have been rumors in Wall Street that a contest was imminent for control of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, a contest that would involve some of the largest railroad interests in the country.

The Texas and Pacific is one of the most important railway properties of the Southwest. At one time in Jay Gould's career it was his favorite railroad corporation. He extended it, and gave it important connections with cities and seaports and with other railroad systems. At present George J. Gould is the company's President, and a majority of its Board of Directors are identified with other Gould enterprises.

Yesterday it leaked out that the property is likely soon to pass from Gould control. If success attends the plans which Chicago and New-York capitalists are said to have made, and which they believe are satisfactorily closed, the property will be soon annexed to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and become a part of the Rock Island system. If the deal succeeds, it may have a most important bearing on the future of the Missouri Pacific system, where the chief Gould interest now is.

A Rock Island Director said last night that the Texas extensions were now more than self-supporting—were profitable. He was full of enthusiasm over what he called the "new régime" in Texas, but about the acquisition of Texas Pacific he would say nothing.

By acquiring Texas Pacific the Rock Island Company will become the most important corporation doing business in Texas. The two systems already have important connections with one another, and in combination they will reach every town of consequence in the State, every Gulf port, and, to a large extent, get a controlling influence in the trade between the Northwest, where their system now extends, and New-Orleans for seaboard connections. The importance of this in the grain-carrying trade to Europe and in the import trade to the Northwest is not to be overestimated.

George J. Gould was not to be seen last night, and Russell Sage declined to say anything regarding the contest for Texas Pacific, being content with the remark that "good business men never give up anything valuable without fighting to keep it."

Rock Island interests in Texas Pacific were acquired at the start, it is said, by the purchase of a big block of the stock held abroad, and a London banking house is credited with having helped the Rock Island cause by inducing many additional foreign holders of Texas Pacific stock to commit themselves to vote the property away from Gould-Sage control.

Mr. Sage's remark about fighting to keep valuable possessions may explain the recent activity of a Mills Building stock broker who has been continuously a heavy buyer of Texas Pacific stock for some days past. More Texas Pacific has been dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange during the last week than for almost a year past. The broker buying most of this stock was formerly conspicuous in every big transaction engineered by Jay Gould on the Exchange.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad operates 1,499 miles of road, centring at Fort Worth, Texas, and extending eastward to New-Orleans and west to El Paso, thus tapping the whole Texas territory. The Rock Island system, running south through Kansas and Indian Territory, has its terminus at Forth Worth, where it meets the Texas and Pacific.

The Texas and Pacific Road is capitalized for $38,710,900, and has a funded debt of $58,783,485, divided into first and second mortgage bonds, and an issue of mortgage bonds on the eastern division of the road.

BOSTON'S RAILWAY CASE.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Bacon Discuss West End Affairs.

The West End Street Railway controversy at Boston has resulted in the issuing of a circular by Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Bacon, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., to meet the circular published by T. Jefferson Coolidge, R. M. Saltonshall, and others. The great danger to the property of the West End, the statement says, would be in legislative interference. Boston needs more rapid transit, and this can only be had by operating surface lines with an elevated road.

As to the purchase of the charter of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the circular says that this was done to ward off the disastrous effect which its possession by others would have on West End. The story that the West End Company was asked to buy the elevated charter is denied.

Permits for New Railroads.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The State Railroad Commission to-day granted the application of the Syracuse and Suburban Railroad Company for permission to construct a street surface road, to be operated by electricity, from South Salina Street, in Syracuse, to the village of Manlius, a distance of twelve miles.

The board also granted the application of the Onondaga Lake Railroad Company for permission to construct its road, to be operated by electricity, from the City of Syracuse to Onondago Lake.

The board has approved of the proposed increase of the capital stock of the Hudson River and Washington Bridge and Midland Railroad Company from $125,000 to $150,000.

The application of the Niagara Falls Street Railway Company for permission to construct its road in the City of Niagara Falls was granted.

The board refused to grant the application of the Catskill, Cairo and Windham Street Railroad Company on the ground that the proposed road for its entire length is near to and parallel with the railroad of the Catskill Mountain Railway Company, and that there is not business or traffic enough to call for the construction of an additional road.

Parsons Committee Indorsed.

W. T. Hart, President of the Continental Bank, Boston, Chairman of the Hart Reorganization Committee of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, has issued a circular to the holders of the trust receipts of the International Trust Company of Boston, for Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company's first consolidated mortgage bonds. The circular says: "We are satisfied that the Parsons Committee represents simply the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that they are earnestly and honestly at work to secure the best interests of the holders of said bonds, and we as a committee do not desire to act independently of them, and recommend your turning over your bonds at once to the Central Trust Company of New-York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, in accordance with their request."

New "Huckleberry" Crosstown Line.

The Union Trolley Company's new line through East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, will be put in operation on Dec. 1. This line will be the third crosstown line built by the Union Company, and it is expected that it will be the busiest branch of the system, as it will not only connect the residents of Westchester and Unionport with the Suburban elevated road by a short, direct route, but will save them 5 cents car fare. At present residents of Westchester desiring to reach this city are obliged to pay two fares on the trolley cars; one to the Bronx River and one from there to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. By the new line they will be carried direct to the terminus of the Suburban elevated road at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue for one fare.

"Hyomei" does cure Bronchitis.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1896.
I firmly believe that Hyomei will do all you claim for it. It has cured my Bronchitis of 10 years standing. FRANCIS H. WILSON
(*Member from Brooklyn*).

Hyomei used with **Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit** has caught the town, for it

"Cures by Inhalation"

Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Catarrh, and all similar diseases.

Price $1.00. For sale by druggists everywhere. Extra bottle of "Hyomei" inhalant at druggists, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, a wonderful healer, 25 cents. Advice free of

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th St., New-York.

The Santa Fe Receivership.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—A conference was held here to-day between General Solicitor E. D. Kenna of the Santa Fé and C. F. Johnson of Oskaloosa, Kan. the receiver of the company named by Judge Myers. The case will be tried in the courts, it is said, and it will be decided that Judge Myers did not have jurisdiction, and that will be the end of it. On the other hand, Judge Myers says if the attorneys ask him to hold a special session of court, which he believes they will do to-morrow, he will do so, when the contempt proceedings will be heard.

Railroad Wins Assessment Suit.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, has handed down a decision in favor of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company in their suit to have the assessment on their capital stock reduced on the grounds that the assessment on their personal property should be vacated. In his decision Justice Clement says the assessors should not have disregarded the testimony given without disclosing their reasons. He adds: "On the recent authority of the Court of Appeals I hold that the assessment on the personal property should be vacated."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Charles T. Yerkes is likely to take up all the stock in escrow of the West and North Chicago Street Railways before Dec. 1.

—The Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad, begun several years ago, will be rapidly completed. It is to be 150 miles long.

—All the old Directors of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad have been re-elected, except W. H. Baldwin, Jr., who was succeeded by W. W. Finley.

—The Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company held its annual meeting at the offices of the Corporations Trusts Company in Jersey City. All the old Directors and officers were re-elected.

—The Scioto Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad has been sold to the bondholders' Reorganization Committee for $110,000. The purchasers assumed a mortgage indebtedness of more than $5,000,000.

—Directors of the Chicago and Erie Railroad for the ensuing year are: J. G. McCullough, E. B. Thomas, C. H. Coster, Marcus A. Hanna, Samuel Spencer, J. Lowber Welsh, F. B. Jennings, Charles Steadman, A. Donaldson, James H. Benedict, John Tod, Simon Perkins, and A. M. Rucker.

—A deed has been filed in Illinois by Master in Chancery Warren transferring the Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis Railroad, sold under Master's sale, to R. F. Kennedy and J. H. Dunn of Philadelphia, representing the bondholders, who, in turn, transfer the property to the Jacksonville and Louisville Railroad, the consideration being $250,000.

—The joint committee of the trunk lines and Central Passenger Committee have agreed unanimously to recommend that the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association authorize Eastern roads to join the Western ones in meeting, via Chicago, excursion rates of the Canadian Pacific from points in the Northwest to points in Eastern Canada.

—Five thousand mile tickets, to be sold at $100 each, are now proposed. The plan was urged at a meeting on Wednesday at Chicago of the Central Passenger Committee, by General Passenger Agent Ford of the Pennsylvania and Vandalia Railroads. They are to be good over the lines to members of the committee. The project will be further discussed at Chicago Nov. 19.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:45|Sun sets...4:45|Moon rises..12:10

HIGH WATER NOV. 13.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
2:01 A. M.	2:47 A. M.	4:36 A. M.
2:10 P. M.	2:57 P. M.	4:46 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bellarden	St. Lucia	Nov. 5
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 10
Horrox	St. Lucia	Nov. 6
Lucania	Liverpool	Nov. 7

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 11
El Paso	New-Orleans	Nov. 9
Glenturret	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Lampasas	Galveston	Nov. 7
La Touraine	Havre	Nov. 4
Manhalla	Havre	Oct. 31
Mendota	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Persia	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Santiago	Nassau	Nov. 10
Tallahassee	Savannah	Nov. 11
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Oct. 31

SUNDAY, NOV. 15.

Buffon	St. Lucia	Nov. 7
El Norte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Oct. 31

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

Cevic	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Nov. 5
Mobile	London	Nov. 7
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 10

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Iroquois	Jacksonville	Nov. 14
Kensington	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Manitoba	St. Lucia	Nov. 10
Maskelyn	St. Lucia	Nov. 10
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Seminole	Nov. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
St. Cuthbert	Nov. 14	Antwerp	22 State St.
Andes	Nov. 14	Halifax	24 State St.
Athos	Nov. 14	Kingston	24 State St.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Idaho	Nov. 14	London	22 State St.
Kansas City	Nov. 14	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
El Dorado	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Segovia	Nov. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Leona	Nov. 14	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
F'rst Bism'k	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 15	Cape Haiti	3 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Nov. 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 17	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Nov. 18	W'd'f Is.	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	Nov. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lampasas	Nov. 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Nov. 18	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 18	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Nov. 19	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Orinoco	Nov. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Fernamb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Colorado	Nov. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Nov. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardanrose	Nov. 21	Jeremie	24 State St.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nebr'ka	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Marseilles	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	87 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Foreign	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caroni	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FRANK W. MILES and SARDINIA J. MILES, his wife, plaintiffs, against ANNA R. MILES and WILLIAM H. MILES and HELEN E. MILES, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that south half lot of ground number Forty (40) situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the farm of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, and distinguished in a Map made of said farm by lot number Forty (40), which lot is bounded as follows: Easterly by lot number Forty-one (41;) southerly by East Broadway, late Harman Street; westerly by lot number Thirty-nine (39;) northerly by the north half of said lot number forty (40;) containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length or depth sixty-eight (68) feet and one-half of a foot, be the same more or, less, and is now known by the street number Eighty-four (84) East Broadway. Also

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Division Street distant one hundred and ten (110) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the easterly side of Market Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Market Street and along the westerly line of an independent building standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Market Street, and along the easterly line of another independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and eight (8) inches to the said southerly side of Division Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being now known as Lot Forty (40) hereinbefore described; said premises being known by the Street number Seventy-three (73) Division Street, as appears by a Map of Survey of said premises made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated January 20, 1870. Also

All the right, title, and interest of the parties hereto of, in, and to a leasehold property known as lot number Ninety-five (95) New Canal Street, now called Canal Street, including the buildings thereon, which lease expires in 1902.

Dated New-York, October 27th, 1896.

S. L. WARD, Referee.

JOHN M. STEARNS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 329 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—MICHAEL CAVANAGH, plaintiff, against MATTHEW COOGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date October 26, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the intersection of the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Second Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-eight feet nine inches; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue ten feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street three feet nine inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Second Avenue ninety feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street thirty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street in said City, said premises lying and being in section 6, block No. 1680 on land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 27, 1896.

FRANCIS B. HOYT, Referee.

GEO. W. McADAM, Plff's Atty, 90 and 92 West Broadway, N. Y. City. o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

WEST 57TH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against AMY KATE HILLER, individually and as administratrix, &c., and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-seventh Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street; and thence westwardly along the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street, sixteen feet eight inches, to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 453 West Fifty-seventh Street.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Att'ys for plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New-York City.
o27-2aw3wM&F&n18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ORIENTAL BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. DAHLMAN and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the eighteenth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

First—All that certain plot of land in the City of New-York, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a certain point on the said westerly side of Greenwich Street at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall distant sixty feet and four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Horatio Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; and running thence westwardly, nearly parallel with Horatio Street and partly through the centre of said party wall, ninety-six feet and seven inches; thence northerly, nearly parallel with Greenwich Street, twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly six feet six inches; thence northerly, parallel with Greenwich Street, nineteen feet ten inches to land now or formerly of Herman G. Mohlman; and thence eastwardly, along said last-mentioned land, ninety feet two inches to Greenwich Street; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Greenwich Street, forty-four feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. The above-described premises being now known by the street numbers eight hundred and thirty-eight and eight hundred and forty Greenwich Street; and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Isaac H. Dahlman by Alexander Ferguson, by deed bearing date the fifth day of April, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1211 of Conveyances, Page 26, on the fifth day of April, 1872. That the above-described premises be sold in one parcel.

Second—All that certain lot of ground situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the Rose Hill Farm and being known on a map of property on Rose Hill Farm, belonging to Bertram P. Cruger, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, between the Second and Third Avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York March 14th, 1827, and bearing date February 1, 1827, by the number fifty-four; the said lot lying on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street at the distance of one hundred and seventy feet nine inches and three-fifths of an inch easterly from the Third Avenue, as laid down on said map, and being in breadth in front and rear each twenty-four feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch.

Third—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, on the north side of Twenty-fourth Street number two hundred and five East Twenty-fourth Street, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street distant ninety-seven feet eight inches or thereabouts easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street; and running thence northerly, and parallel or nearly parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-four feet seven and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, and parallel or nearly parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the same twenty-four feet ten inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 22d, 1896.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 122 Bowery, New-York City.
o26-2aw3wM&F&n18

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MARY E. STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly in the Town of Kingsbridge, (late Yonkers,) County of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River Avenue, as laid down on a certain map, entitled "Map of Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, belonging to Messrs. Wm. W. Woodworth, Henry L. Atherton, Samuel D. Babcock, and Charles W. Forter, made by T. C. Cornell, Civ. Eng., Dec., 1853," and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, which point is distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and running thence along said southerly side of River Avenue, south sixty-three degrees fifteen minutes east, six hundred and fifty feet six inches, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, to the centre line of an alley laid down on said map; thence along the centre line of said alley south twenty-one degrees thirty minutes west, two hundred and eleven feet; thence still along said centre line of said alley south fifteen degrees west, ninety-eight feet, to land now or late of John W. Cromwell; thence along the land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell, north sixty-two degrees west, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, six hundred and eighty feet six inches, to a stake distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company aforesaid; thence northwardly on a line parallel with the said easterly line of the land of the said company, and always distant one foot therefrom, two hundred and ninety-five feet, to the place of beginning. Containing about four acres and four hundred and thirty-seven one thousandths of an acre of land, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with one-half of River Avenue adjoining said premises, subject to the use or the same by the public as a highway, and also subject as to the alley above mentioned to the covenants and agreements contained in a certain agreement made the second day of June, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, in Liber 337, Page 184; the premises known and described also subject to the several covenants contained in and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Mary Elizabeth Stone by three certain indentures, one thereof bearing date the first day of January, 1855, made and executed by Henry L. Atherton and wife, Samuel D. Babcock and wife, and Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 292 of Deeds, Page 142; an other thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the same parties and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 176, and another thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the said Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 170.

Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Atty's for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New-York City.
o27,30,n2,6,9,13,18

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—SAMUEL McMILLAN, plaintiff, against ELIZA J. DUNN and another, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New-York City known as lot Number Thirty-five in block number Nineteen on a certain map entitled "Map of Section A and B, of North of New-York, Town of Morrisania, in New-York, Westchester County, State of New-York," made by R. Henwood, Surveyor, dated July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, August tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Willis Avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet, and thence northerly parallel with Willis Avenue one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, at the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1896.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.

KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y.
o28-2aw3wW&F&n18

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EUSTACE CONWAY, as trustee appointed by decreee entered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1886, in an action therein pending between MARY FLAGAGAN DE CASTA, as plaintiff, against TERESA FABERNER and others, as defendants, for the uses and purposes in said decree set forth and WILLIAM R. ROSE, plaintiffs, against JAMES J. WILLIAMS and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Madison Avenue, sixty-six feet eight inches north of the north west corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; thence running west parallel with One Hundred and Thirtieth Street seventy-five feet; thence north parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen feet eight inches; thence east parallel with One Hundred and Thirtieth Street seventy-five feet to the west side of Madison Avenue, and thence south along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point of beginning, together with the building thereon erected—the northerly and southerly walls of said building being party walls.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1896.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 261 Broadway, New-York City.
o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Great Britain and Ireland, per steamship Umbria,* (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Umbria";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per s. s. Saginaw.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per s. s. Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per s. s. Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also at Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. §18

HARVARD COACH ARRIVES

MR. LEHMAN COMES MERELY TO MAKE OBSERVATIONS.

Will Go Back Before Christmas and Come Again in the Spring—English Rowing Methods to be Introduced—Training Methods.

Robert C. Lehman, the famous English rowing expert, arrived yesterday on the Majestic. He comes to coach the Harvard crew. He is a thorough English sportsman, of wealth and social position, and comes here without compensation.

Mr. Lehman is of slender figure. His black hair is slightly streaked with gray. He is a Trinity College, Cambridge, man, and has been rowing continuously since 1874, except last Summer. He coached the Cambridge crew in 1879 and took charge of the Oxford crew formally in 1891. He has also coached the Leander eight, and was their Captain in 1894 and 1895.

Mr. Lehman was seen at his hotel last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said the object of this visit was to gain some idea of the Harvard crew, the rowing facilities, and the surroundings. He intends returning home before the Christmas holidays and will not return until there is "open water."

Answering the question whether the inside rowing tanks would be used, he said: "We have no need for them at home. College men there begin rowing in October and keep it up until the following May. First, there are the college 'fours' races, then the university trial 'eights.' This takes up the Fall term. During the following term there are the university eight races, the races between Oxford and Cambridge, and the Henley regatta.

"I intend teaching rowing at Harvard," he continued, "from the only standpoint I know. I suppose that means a radical change in the boat, the oars, training and rowing."

In discussing the change in the style of rowing, Mr. Lehman took as an illustration the Yale-Leander race at Henley last Summer. The Yale crew, he said, was composed physically of the best set of men on the river. They were thoroughly trained according to their system. But they did all their work with their arms and legs. They failed to utilize their body muscles. The result was, they rowed a beautiful race against Leander for half the course. After that, they were out of it. On the other hand, the English placed much reliance in a long body swing. Technically speaking, he said, the English stroke is long in the water and clean in coming out to the feather. The hands are brought full up to the chest when the body is back. A sharp forward movement of the hands back again, when the blades are out of the water, furnishes the strong, long swing so necessary to give force to the stroke.

In training the English system differs materially from the American.

"We have no such strict regulations as to food," said Mr. Lehman. "During most of the training the men smoke, drink beer, and eat a great variety of food. They do not go to a training table until about a month before a race."

During the afternoon Mr. Lehman, in company with Francis Peabody, Jr., of Boston, a classmate, and Capt. Goodrich of the Harvard crew, attended the Horse Show. The party went to Boston on the midnight train.

Cost of Athletics at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—The annual report of the Yale Financial Union, embracing all branches of athletics in the university, has just been made public. Summarized, it is:

Receipts—Football, $20,303.90; baseball, $13,-101.06; navy, $14,501; track team, $11,231.38; total, $59,730.36.

Expenditures—Football, $14,495.55; baseball, $10,438.38; navy, $12,903.61; track team, $12,-442.05; total, $50,280.11.

The expense of the Henley trip is given as $12,903.61.

The subscriptions received from Yale men to defray the expenses of the trip were $11,176.56.

The receipts from the Princeton commencement baseball game here are given as $3,713.83.

Von der Ahe Sues for Libel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Early last month The Washington Post published an article relating to the troubles between Chris Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Baseball Club and the National League, which asserted that Mr. Von der Ahe was about to be expelled from the league for various reasons. To-day Von der Ahe brought suit in the district courts against The Post Company for $50,000 damages.

To Umpire the Yale-Princeton Game.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Paul Dashiel, the former Lehigh player, has been chosen to umpire the Yale-Princeton game in New-York, Nov. 21. Mr. Dashiel has served as umpire in two games in which Yale has played against Harvard and Princeton. He "refereed" the Harvard-Princeton game last Saturday. The other officials will be chosen by the Yale and Princeton managements next week.

Trinity School Defeated Cutler Boys.

The Trinity School and Cutler School football elevens lined up against each other on the Berkeley Oval for the final game of the second section for the championship of the New-York Interscholastic Football League yesterday afternoon, the former winning by the score of 18 to 0.

Broke the Ten-Mile Record.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—James Michael, late this afternoon, made a successful try at the ten-mile record. He was paced by one sextuplet, two quads, and two triplets. He lowered every mile record from the second to the tenth, inclusive. The record for ten miles was made by Tom Linton of England, and stood at 18:41 1-5. Michael clipped 8 seconds off this, and made it 18:33 1-5. Johnson will try for the two-mile record to-morrow.

Militiamen to Play Football.

The football teams of the Ninth and Tenth Companies of the Seventh Regiment will be pitted against each other in a football game to-morrow at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon at the Columbia Oval. Trains on the New-York and Harlem Railroad will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:22 o'clock for the grounds.

Notes from the Golf Links.

—Some important changes are now being made on the Morristown course which will result in lengthening the links by several hundred yards.

—The team of Morristown golfers which went to Philadelphia last week to play the return match with the Philadelphia Country Club was beaten by 39 holes.

—The Knollwood Club members will hold an interesting handicap contest on Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Jules Reynal has given a handsome silver cup, and there will be a large number of competitors.

—The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, is making several alterations in its course. The present tenth and eleventh holes will be combined into one, whose length will be a trifle over 400 yards.

—Charles B. Macdonald of the Chicago Golf Club, who has been combining business and golfing recently in this city, will visit the links of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-morrow, and early next week he will leave for home.

—"Willie" Weir, the Morristown Golf Club professional, has just made a new record for the course. He played around with W. Y. Marsh, who acted as scorer, doing the course twice, 36 holes in all. The first 18 holes were done in 75 strokes, and the second in 79 strokes, a total of 154 for the 36 holes.

—The eight ladies who have qualified to play for the women's championship cup of the Englewood Golf Club are Miss Anabel Green, Miss Helen Burritt, Miss Mabel Burritt, Miss Lulu Mowry, Mrs. J. A. Wells, Mrs. B. F. Reinmund, Mrs. Thomas Thacher, and Miss Sherwood. The final contest will be held this month.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Superbly modeled library pieces. Factory Prices.

A HOT BASEBALL FIGHT.

Stuckey of Louisville Forces the National League to Terms.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—For several hours today the National Baseball League was threatened with total collapse. This situation and the fact that the League is still intact was due to the action of T. H. Stuckey of Louisville.

As it is, the whip hand is still retained by the "big seven," and Nicholas E. Young was re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer of the League for four years, beginning the first of next year.

The National Board of Arbitration will retain its old powers. Yesterday Stuckey cast a bombshell into the camp of the "Big Seven" by deserting and voting with the "Little Five" for several hours, thus producing the most exciting session for many years. He threatened to do so to-day, and every one expected that the fight would last till Sunday.

To-day's session, instead of beginning at 11 o'clock, did not take place till 4, and the interval was used by one side in the attempt to compel Stuckey to rescind his action and by the other to make him hold to it. He took the stand that he would not recede unless Brush showed him a bill of sale of the Indianapolis Club. On the other hand, the minority offered him any number of good players without charge if he would stand firm.

Brush finally got hold of the recalcitrant member and talked to him alone for three hours, at the end of which Stuckey came in and voted with the seven. It is reported, however, that he gained his point, and that Brush showed Stuckey the bill of sale in the presence of five witnesses.

Then the minutes of the last meeting, including the celebrated amendment giving power to the Board of Arbitration, were adopted by a vote of seven to five. Byrne, Brush, Soden, and Young were elected as the board by the same vote.

RUSIE SUES FREEDMAN.

Seeks to Break Down the Reservation Rule.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Failing to secure his release from the New-York Baseball Club at the hands of the National League, Amos Rusie, the Indianapolis baseball player, filed a bill for an injunction in the Federal Court this morning to secure his release by legal process.

Incidentally, Rusie's application to the Court means more than his personal release, if granted. It means that the right of reservation, exercised by the baseball clubs, has no legal standing, and makes an open field at the close of the season for the contracting of players for the following season.

Rusie, in his bill, sets forth that in 1895 he played with the New-York club under a contract for $3,500. All contracts under the National League constitution and rules give to the contracting club the right to reserve a player once contracting with it. The player is bound to accept the reservation and the contract tendered unless he can secure his release through his purchase by some other club in the association. After reciting these facts, Rusie says that a player cannot engage himself to any other club until he has been released.

At the close of last year's season the New-York Club notified Rusie that he was reserved. A contract was afterward tendered to him at $3,400 salary for the season of 1896. He refused to sign and the New-York Club refused to release him. Expecting to be released by limitation this year, Rusie waited. To his surprise the New-York Club announced his reservation. He appealed to the National League, which decided yesterday that the New-York Club had the right of continued reservation.

The bill for injunction declares that the combination of the National League is unlawful and unreasonable, and if enforced will work irremediable hardship to the complainant. The prayer of the bill is "To restrain and enjoin the defendant from asserting any claim or right to the services of your orator in the line of his profession, or from asserting any claim or right that any other corporation or association cannot employ or engage the services of your orator in his profession."

In addition Rusie began a suit at law for the recovery of $5,000 damages by reason of the conduct of the New-York Club in preventing him from following his profession.

TO BE A PERMANENT FACTOR.

Labor Political Conference Will Extend Its Life.

The Labor Political Conference, that was organized after Bausch's nomination for Coroner, held a secret meeting last evening, at Clarendon Hall, to make arrangements to continue as a permanent political organization. It was decided to issue a call to labor organizations to send delegates from the various Assembly districts to a convention to be held within a short time. The conference examined the accounts of the expenses incurred in Bausch's campaign, and found that there was a surplus.

William J. O'Brien, President of the Workingmen's State Assembly, has issued a call for the annual convention of the assembly, to be held in Albany on Jan. 19. In the call he says that the prison ring that attempted to nullify the recently enacted legislation on convict labor had been defeated by the Assembly's committee, before the Legislature, and that another effort would be made to pass the anti-conspiracy bill through the Legislature. Mr. O'Brien also warns the unions that the nullification of the alien labor law by the Appellate Division of the Superior Court of Buffalo, if allowed to stand, will bring the padrone system into full force again on State and municipal works.

Unions that have a membership of 300 can send one delegate each to the Assembly, those that have over 300 two, and those that have 600 and over three delegates. Anyone holding a political office representing labor may have a seat in the assembly, but no one holding a political appointment shall be admitted as a delegate unless he works at his trade or calling.

GIRLS PLAY BASKET BALL.

Dr. Savage's Pupils Give a Public Exhibition.

The first game of basket ball ever played in public in New-York by teams composed of young women was played last evening at Dr. Watson L. Savage's Physical Development Institute, 310 West Fifty-ninth Street.

The teams were composed of the following: Reds—Miss J. Armstrong, right forward; Miss N. Armstrong, left forward; Miss A. Schubkegel, right guard; Miss O. Schubkegel, left guard; Miss Van Praah, centre.

Whites—Miss Greassle, right forward; Miss McKean, left forward; Miss Zinn, right guard; Miss Storms, left guard; Miss Hays, centre.

Miss Hays secured the first goal for the Whites in the first half, and Miss McKean scored the second goal in the second half, the final score being 4 to 0 in favor of the Whites.

A second game was played between teams designated by yellow and blue collars, composed as follows: Yellows—Miss L. Brookman, right forward; Miss Klein, left forward; Miss L. Dentz, right guard; Miss Schunbegl, left guard; Miss Devlin, centre.

Blues—Miss L. E. Brookman, right guard; Miss Lewey, left guard; Miss Zinn, right guard; Miss Dentz, left guard; Miss Hays, centre.

The Yellows scored the only goal a few seconds before the call of time.

Receiver for Protective Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—P. H. Barker this morning filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking that a receiver be appointed for the American Wheelmen's Protective Association. The complainant alleges that Secretary E. D. Sniffen has caused to be issued to himself 4,900 shares of stock, representing the increase in the capital stock, and 5,000 shares of over-issue stock, the par value of which would be $50,000.

To be Colonel of the Twelfth.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Twelfth Regiment, held at the armory last night, a committee was appointed to nominate a candidate for Colonel to replace Col. Dowd, who recently resigned. The committee, consisting of Major Leonard, Capt. Siper, Capt. Denny, Capt. Content, and Lieut. O'Conner, reported unanimously in favor of Lieut. Col. McCosky Butte. It was unanimously adopted, and the committee was appointed to request Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald to arrange the date for a meeting to elect the nominee. It will probably be held in a few days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By a competent young girl for chamberwork and waiting in small private family; would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good city references. 44 Clarkson St., four rings.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Laundress.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; best of reference. D. B., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; five years' personal reference. E. M., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. 331 East 58th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist laundress. 1,061 Park Av., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl; best city references. 1,074 Third Av.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls together in private family; one as cook; other as waitress or chambermaid; wages, $25 and $20; good reference. Call, from 1 to 4, 153 East 31st St., care Troely.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference; in private family. M. T., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; English, French, and American cooking; best city reference; last employer can be seen. M., Box 319, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good home wanted; best city references. Jane, 1,334 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 80, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—KITCHENGIRL.—By competent cook and kitchengirl; together or separate; private or public place; city or country; references. Riley, 1,234 2d Av.

COOK.—By cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands high-class soups, entrées, and desserts; Englishwoman; age, 31. K., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman; excellent family cook; assist with washing; use with apartment; would like Yonkers; very best reference. 263 West 15th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman; bakes all kinds of bread or cakes. Mrs. Martin, 166 West 25th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant in a private family; do all kind of fancy cooking; city references. A. B., 140 East 84th St.

COOK.—By good, strong, reliable woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer. 126 West 50th St.; top floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in a private family; wages, $40; best references. M. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman, good cook, in private family; three years' best city reference. Call, Friday, 481 West 35th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as good cook and laundress; city or country; best references. 218 East 30th St., room 16, rear.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call, for two days, 22 East 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; good baker; best city reference from last place. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By good plain cook in private family; can be seen at present employer's. Mary, 76 East 56th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing, ironing, or housecleaning by respectable woman, with undoubted personal reference. 152 East 39th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts and waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends German governess; for afternoon engagements, or lessons in German, French, (all branches.) Call, from 3 to 5, 24 East 46th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desirable, can take entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 9; would like to assist in the housekeeping; excellent references. H. H., 105 West 56th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK or COOK.—By neat young English Protestant for housework or cook and baker; apartment or country preferred; has good references also for waiting table. 346 6th Av., first flight, back.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, educated German maid and seamstress to grown children or lady; good dressmaker; with American family; best references. 490 Columbus Av., care Kiefer.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; in private families; understands all fine work; best references. 587 Lexington Av., Davitt's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in private family; excellent references. J. D., Box 820 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; best references. Mrs. Burke, 155 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to go out by the day; best city references. 118 East 63d St. No cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, experienced laundress; first-class personal city references. 639 6th Av., near 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in private family; by day or month; good shirt ironer; best city references. 360 West 26th St., care Mrs. Bowie.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By English nurse, with city reference, the entire charge of infant or child under two years old; Protestant; abstainer; age, 30; wages, $20 or $25. J. Kane, 155 East 48th St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as nurse and chambermaid; good city reference. K. A., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young North German girl as nurse and seamstress. Harenberg, 1,745 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By Swiss girl, speaking French, German, English, to take entire charge of a small bébé. O. Wyler, 43 West 99th St.

NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young woman as parlormaid in private family; best city references. P. Pelerine's bell, 725 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent young girl as waitress; will do chamberwork and waiting in private family; willing and obliging; three years' best city reference. 591 3d Av.; ring Eberhardt's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl; competent waitress and parlormaid, or chamberwork and assist with other work; good city reference. E. McK., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork. M. F., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; best city reference. 798 6th Av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; best references; good carver. K. M., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING and CLEANING.—By a woman to go out washing and cleaning by the day. Perry, 414 West 40th St.

WASHING.—Confinement and family wash will be done by Mrs. Strecker, 215 East 95th St., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; élite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

UP-STAIRS WORK and WAITING.—By young girl, lately landed, up-stairs work and waiting; willing to learn anything. 421 East 9th St., Dorsa's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family, with one or more footmen; city or country; thoroughly competent in his duty; first-class references; age, 34; very tall; good appearance; family going abroad; lady can be seen. Competent, Box 170, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; single; age 30; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety, disengaged on account of family going abroad; seven years' first-class city references. S., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age 38; good valet; willing and obliging; has excellent written and personal reference; with or without assistance. C. L., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; disengaged when suited; age 38; first-class experience; two and a half years' reference from present employer. M., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—By French couple; thoroughly experienced; in private family; wife very superior cook; both competent and trustworthy servants; city personal references. M. T., care Mrs. Hyde, 140 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; age 30; six years' city reference from last employer; left through death in family. G. S., 23 North Washington Square.

BUTLER.—By strictly sober Frenchman; thoroughly experienced; good valet; no objection to country; good city recommendations. H. H., 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen, 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age 38; height, 5 feet 9; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN.—Age, 30; highly recommended. B., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; first-class every respect; best references. N., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; age, 25; experienced; thoroughly competent; highest recommendations. R. H. Parshall, 981 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by an Englishman; age 27; just disengaged. G. S., 450 4th Av., care of W. Jones.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; (32 years;) competent, willing, and sober; first-class references. Juilliard, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; 26; leaving present place on account of family going abroad. E. B., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; where second is kept, or single; 2½ years' references; 1½ previous Fall; good appearance. Thomas, 139 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—English-trained; good appearance; tall; five years' reference. 159 West 18th St.

BUTLER or SECOND BUTLER.—Good references. A. Tarmnowsky, 124 Clinton St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; thoroughly experienced with care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; best city references from last employer. Competent, Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent, smart-appearing Englishman; superior metropolitan credentials; sober, honest, willing, industrious, civil, faithful; moderate expectations; single. Punctual, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Age, 25; thoroughly experienced horseman; fully capable of riding and driving; willing to go any distance in the country. J. C., 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Eighteen months' reference; sober, honest; thoroughly understands his business; age 26; single. M. A., 909 6th Av., care of Denning.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; single; first-class; city or country; whom he can highly recommend. 118 West 28th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Swede; just disengaged; personal references; four years with last employer; city or country. 233 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer; city or country. 1,840 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good city driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—A furnaceman would like one or two between East 34th and 40th Sts. D. C., Box 339 Tomes Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables under glass and outdoors; references. Gardener, Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man as groom; best reference. Minogue, 582 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man, with good references from his last places, and willing to make himself useful around a house. T. F., 164 West 74th St.

SECOND MAN.—By competent young Englishman, with first-class city references. T., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man in private family; thoroughly understands his business; steam heaters, brasses, windows; care of gentlemen's clothes; handy with tools; best city reference. C., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—To gentleman in apartments; willing to take charge of everything; cook breakfast; references Al. James, care Lang, florist, 6th Av. and 38th St.

VALET.—By competent young fellow; very useful; first-class references. Walker, 306 East 18th St.

VALET or ATTENDANT.—Understands massage; first-class references. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—By married American; aged 37; two children; understands farming in all its branches and care of gentleman's place; five years' reference from former employer, who can be seen; would take farm on shares. Chas. A. Swezey, Stamford, Conn.

FOR PRIVATE PARTIES, RECEPTIONS, balls, dinners; head waiter takes charge; always first-class men on hand; disengaged from next Sunday. Chas. Rickers, 94 Lexington Av.

PORTER or USEFUL MAN.—By Swede, 25, with A1 references as to honesty, sobriety, and willingness; also good driver. Gustaf, 150 East 32d St.

PORTER.—By married man as porter in wholesale house; best city reference. 210 East 38th St., ring Farrelly's bell.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Single man as butler in a small private family; state where have lived in this city, how long in each place, age, and other particulars. Box 852, Post Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TOOKER, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. TOOKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, Esq., No. 305 Broome Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the third day of September, 1896. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Jr., CHARLOTTE LOUISE SULLIVAN, WINIFRED COOKE, VIRGINIA LEGGERMANN, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 305 Broome St., New-York City. s4-1aw6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, Executor. COLE & POTTER, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 63 Wall Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mF

WILSON, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Baker, No. 15 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-1aw6mF

ZOLLIKOFER, OTTO HOFMANN Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO HOFMANN Y ZOLLIKOFER, late of the City of Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. PEDRO J. SALICRUP, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Adm'r c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-1aw6mF

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys,

72 Madison Av., (64th St.)

77th school year begins September 23d.

HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

COLLEGE AND REGENTS' ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Preparation in English and classical branches by Harvard graduate; in modern languages by graduate of French and German universities. SUCCESSFUL, P. O. Box 2,431.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New-York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonge.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM. FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL, 148 Madison Av.—Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
MEN'S CLASS COMMENCES MONDAY, DEC. 7.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and private classes only in dancing.

HOTELS.

PALMER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, LEXINGTON Av., Cor. of 68th.—European plan. All modern improvements. Rates low.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-1aw6mF

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mF

LIVINGSTON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1896. ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New-York City. au21-1aw6mF

MARCOTTE, LOUISE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE M. MARCOTTE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, CHARLES COUDERT, Executors. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-1aw6mF

McISAAC, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Dundas McIsaac, Margaret McIsaac, and the nieces and nephews, if any there be, of ALEXANDER McISAAC, deceased, and to all other persons interested in the estate of said Alexander McIsaac, deceased, as heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, whose names and addresses are unknown and cannot, with due diligence, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Adelaide McIsaac of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1877, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander McIsaac, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o6-1aw6wF&n20

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-1aw6mF

MULFORD, SAMUEL P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL P. MULFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. MINNIE L. MULFORD, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-1aw6mF

SIEFKE, HERMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN SIEFKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 201 East 77th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of May, 1896. HERMAN SIEFKE, Jr., ADALINE SIEFKE, GEORGE H. SIEFKE, Executors. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Atty. for Exrs. 3 Chambers. my29-1aw6mF

STEUERNAGEL, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katharine Killian, Elise Daubert, John Schneider, Elizabeth Kliesel, née Schneider, send greeting:

Whereas, Maria Steuernagel of the City of New-York has lately applied to the

ELM STREET VALUATIONS

APPRAISERS MAKE PUBLIC THEIR CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. A. B. Boardman, the City's Special Counsel, Brings the Work to a Successful End -- Reports Ready for the Supreme Court.

The official appraisers appointed jointly by the city and the owners of about three-fourths of the property to be taken in the Elm Street widening and extension proceeding have made their reports, and yesterday the reports were presented to the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment by A. B. Boardman, special counsel for the city in the proceeding.

The appointments were made under an agreement between the property owners and the city for the purpose of expediting the matter, and from the reports the commission will make its report to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Boardman brought about the agreement under which the appraisers were appointed, two by the city and two by the property owners, and to him belongs the credit for the expedition with which the work has been done, something never heretofore accomplished.

The remainder of the property will be acquired by condemnation proceedings.

The proposed improvement starts at the junction of Chamber and Centre Streets, paralleling itself with Broadway and cutting its way through and opening up a new thoroughfare between Prince and East Fourth Streets, giving a long, wide and beautiful avenue, with an air line almost between Astor Place and Fourth Avenue to the City Hall, which will, as soon as completed, equalize and increase values in proportion to the connections that they will make after the improvement is completed.

The streets to be affected by such improvement now situated and lying in that section of the city along this route have for many years remained dormant, and while New-York has made rapid strides in other directions and appreciated vastly in value, this particular route has remained unaffected. Elm Street, with no thoroughfare, commencing at Reade and ending in Spring-Marion Street, commencing at Broome and ending in an alley between Prince and Houston Streets—and Crosby Street, blocking itself up against a blank wall at Bleecker Street—of uneven width and grade unfit for public use, commencing nowhere and having no important terminal, all tangled and difficult routes to pursue, have had little inducement for the speculator or business man to locate along the route for the purposes of improvements or establishing himself in business.

Reasoned Differently.

Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack, Morris Wilkins, and Charles S. Brown, the appraisers, did not all reach their conclusions in the same way. Mr. Coleman, in his report, says:

"In placing my estimates on the present market value of the land, I have given the benefit along the route to the owners in fee, and my value per square foot will exceed in almost every case the sales that have taken place along the line in ordinary times. The buildings that must be altered to conform with the new lines will, in my judgment, be more valuable for an investment than they are at present, and the allowance I have made is, in my judgment, ample. The market value of the lands affected will vary, as some will have more advantages than others, and, therefore, no fixed percentage can be made for appreciation."

Morris Wilkins, in writing of the manner in which he reached his conclusions, said:

"In giving my valuation of the property (most of which is improved) I have estimated the value of the land and improvements as they now stand, and after deducting the value of the land, give the balance as the value of the improvements. So that, while the values of the improvements as given may not be the actual value of the same, they are values I place on them in connection with the land."

Charles S. Brown says the values that he put on the land "were arrived at by an examination of all of the nearby sales, and a consideration of the relation they bore to the property in question, but were principally determined by my own opinion or feeling." He decided the value of the buildings as he thought proper, thinking it not proper to consider them of no value from the fact that they will be torn down when the land is improved. He used the Hoffman scale for an inside lot, 25 by 100 feet, and his own scale for a deeper lot, and for a corner lot, 25 by 100 feet, or deeper. He read the statements presented by the property owners and the city.

Mr. Southack's Reckoning.

Frederick Southack in reaching his conclusions used as a basis for valuation in some cases a lot 26 feet by 100 feet and in others a lot 25 feet by 100 feet, and in each instance reduced the area to square feet and placed a valuation upon each square foot of property appraised.

In valuing 17, 19 and 21 Great Jones Street, and 12, 14, and 18 Bond Street, he considered the property worth $17.30 per square foot; 26 to 32, and 27, 29, and 36 East Houston Street, worth $16.40; 53, 57, and 59 Bleecker Street, $16.35; 6, 8, and 10 City Hall Place, and 12, 18, and 20 Centre Street, $30; 57 and 59 Elm Street, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, and 47 Duane Street, and 27 to 45 Centre Street, $18; 120 Leonard Street, $17; 250 and 252 Canal Street, 118 to 122 Worth Street, and 151 Grand Street, $16; 85 to 91 Elm Street, 267 to 271 Mulberry Street, 153 and 155, and 152 to 156 Grand Street, $15; corner of Disney and Marion Streets, 135 and 137 Crosby Street, 139 to 145, 134 to 148, and 183 Elm Street, $12; 515½ to 527, and 520 to 526 Pearl Street, and 191 to 197 Elm Street, $11; 1 to 5 Jersey Street, $8; 301 to 307 Mulberry Street, 44 to 48, 52, 58, to 64, 68 and 70, 16 to 20, and 28 and 30 Marion Street, and 201 and 209 Elm Street, $10; 117 to 124 Elm Street, 119¼ to 125, and 9 Howard Street, $13; 57 to 61 Prince Street, $14.40; 56 Marion Street, $13.30; 406 to 414, and 409 and 411 Broome Street, 96 and 98 Walker Street, 528 to 536 Pearl Street, 37 to 43, 137, 157 to 171, and 175 Elm Street $14.

The total values placed on the property by the appraisers are as follows: By Mr. Coleman, $2,784,685.50; by Mr. Brown, $3,275,754; by Mr. Southack, $3,107,925, and by Mr. Wilkins, $2,624,981. Mr. Wilkins omitted to estimate the value of many of the buildings, preferring not to do so because of an expressed inability to reach a proper conclusion.

It should be remembered that the above estimates of value cover but three-fourths of the property that will have to be paid for by the city. The appraisals, however, will be a good gauge, and may be followed in the condemnation proceedings when the city takes action to obtain the other property that will be needed to complete the work.

ELM STREET.	Southack.	Wilkins.	Brown.	Coleman.
17 Great Jones Street.				
Land	$45,000	$37,500	$41,600	$40,408.50
Building ..No value	5,000	8,000	5,000.00	
Part taken ..	45,000	42,500	49,000	45,408.50
19 Great Jones Street—				
Land	$45,000	$37,500	$41,600	$40,362.00
Building ..No value	5,000	5,000	7,500.00	
Part taken..	45,000	42,500	46,000	47,862.00
21 Great Jones Street and 18 Bond Street—				
Land	$90,000	$85,800	$90,786	$83,008.00
Building ..No value	8,500	9,500	10,000.00	
Part taken..	48,000	57,300	62,012	40,016.00
12 Bond Street—				
Land	$45,000	$41,500	$41,600	$39,045.00
Building ..No value	3,500	5,000	2,500.00	
Part taken..	25,000	27,000	29,600	22,690.00
14 Bond Street—				
Land	$45,000	$41,500	$41,600	$39,045.00
Building ..No value	3,500	6,500	3,000.00	
Part taken..	45,000	45,000	48,100	42,045.00
53 Bleecker Street—				
Land	$48,500	$40,500	$42,120	$40,500.00
Building ..No value	5,000	4,000	2,500.00	
Part taken..	46,000	43,500	41,440	35,350.00
57 and 59 Bleecker Street—				
Land	$102,500	$81,000	$92,664	$81,000.00
Building ..No value	12,500	12,000	6,000.00	
Part taken..	63,500	56,800	66,954	52,140.00
301 and 303 Mulberry Street—				
Land	$54,500	$40,000	$51,898	$46,638.00
Building ..No value	10,000	9,500	4,000.00	
Part taken..	30,000	26,000	32,518	31,142.00
305 and 307 Mulberry Street—				
Land	88,000	65,000	77,550	70,490.50
Building ..No value.	20,000	22,680	7,500.00	
Part taken..	50,250	59,500	70,215	56,841.00
36 East Houston Street—				
Land	42,000	$6,000	38,383	36,358.00
Building ..No value.		12,000	12,000	5,000.00
Part taken..	42,000	48,000	50,383	40,980.00
26 to 32, inclusive, East Houston Street—				
Land	161,500	135,000	151,412	108,867.00
Building ...	69,000	100,000	89,733	131,500.00
Part taken.	56,500	135,000	79,662	59,363.50
151 Crosby Street—				
Land	31,000	27,500	25,380	34,281.00
Buildings ...	14,000	22,500	15,750	12,000.00
Part taken.	6,000	20,000	8,953	12,911.00
27 East Houston Street—				
Land	47,500	40,000	44,973	44,040.00
Building ..No value		3,500	4,000	3,500.00
Part taken.	37,500	31,500	34,082	30,762.00
29 East Houston Street—				
Land	49,000	41,000	45,106	43,004.00
Building ..No value.		2,500	3,000	2,500.00
Part taken..	49,000	43,500	48,106	45,504.00
129 and 131 Crosby Street and 1, 3 and 5 Jersey Street—				
Land	44,000	100,000	88,070	74,650.00
Building ...	52,500	100,000	93,920	75,000.00
Part taken..	92,000	85,000	87,330	74,640.00
135 Crosby Street—				
Land	37,500	34,000	31,007	42,708.00
Building .No value.		13,000	10,000	7,000.00
Part taken..	7,500	10,000	8,397	17,424.00
2, 4, and 6 Jersey Street, 267 to 271 Mulberry Street, 85 and 87 Marion Street—				
Land	$310,500	$226,000	$229,091	$492,734.00
Building	235,000	224,000	224,789	250,000.00
Part taken..	170,500	*....	180,052	234,216.00
79 Marion Street, 57, 59, and 61 Prince Street—				
Land	132,000	98,000	110,880	134,064.00
Building	90,000	77,000	84,000	85,000.00
Part taken..	98,000	*....	110,572	96,684.00
62, 64, 66, and 70 Marion Street—				
Land	69,000	78,815	69,243	50,971.00
Building ..No value		No value	No value	1 0,000	8,500.00
Part taken..	43,250	50,323	53,366	34,607.00
68 Marion Street—				
Land	14,500	17,393	14,300	9,648.00
Building ..No value		No value	No value	2,500	2,000.00
Part taken..	10,750	11,893	12,843	7,553.00
52 Marion Street (and 87 Crosby Street by Mr. Wilkins)—				
Land	26,250	58,000	25,928	28,850.00
Building ..No value		8,500	4,500	1,500.00
Part taken..	12,250	20,688	15,036	8,844.00
60 Marion Street—				
Land	16,500	19,033	16,188	12,717.00
Building ..No value		No value	No value	2,500	2,250.00
Part taken..	9,000	11,000	12,163	7,677.00
58 Marion Street—				
Land	17,500	20,722	17,138	13,527.00
Building ..No value		No value	No value	3,000	2,000.00
Part taken..	9,500	11,552	12,426	7,571.00
56 Marion Street and 91 Crosby Street—				
Land	52,000	55,000	50,900	43,010.00
Building	55,000	50,000	50,048	25,000.00
Part taken..	25,000	....	48,188	18,630.00
44 Marion Street—				
Land	23,000	22,000	21,532	19,161.00
Building	5,000	14,500	10,000	12,500.00
Part taken..	13,500	23,707	16,212	15,278.00
46 and 48 Marion Street—				
Land	56,500	53,872	58,951	45,387.00
Building	12,000	25,000	28,240	18,000.00
Part taken..	33,000	50,080	44,265	26,417.00
54 Marion Street and 89 Crosby Street—				
Land	54,000	56,500	51,330	44,671.00
Building .No value		20,000	17,056	14,000.00
Part taken..	13,500	.....	29,293	13,800.00
200 Elm Street and 28 and 30 Marion Street—				
Land	35,000	29,389	30,478	34,822.00
Building .No value		1,500	2,500	2,500.00
Part taken..	35,750	30,589	32,753	36,612.00
201 Elm Street and 20 Marion Street—				
Land	18,500	14,257	14,516	13,920.00
Building .No value		5,000	4,500	1,500.00
Part taken..	13,500	11,975	10,858	9,060.00
16 and 18 Marion Street—				
Land	22,500	17,971	*9,592	15,457.00
Building .No value		2,500	*2,500	4,400.00
Part taken..	250	225	*342	197.00
*18 Marion Street only.				
197 Elm Street—				
Land	12,750	10,000	9,879	9,130.00
Building .No value		6,000	6,500	5,500.00
Part taken..	12,250	15,500	15,819	13,277.00
193 and 195 Elm Street—				
Land	24,250	19,386	21,208	17,204.00
Building .No value		5,000	8,000	6,000.00
Part taken..	21,250	20,516	26,027	19,409.00
191 Elm Street—				
Land	$11,750	$9,157	$9,945	$8,305.00
Building ..no value		2,500	4,000	2,250.00
Part taken..	10,100	10,157	12,966	8,421.00
185 and 187 Elm Street and 2, 4, and 6 Marion Street—				
Land	$78,000	$60,000	$63,860	$58,737.50
Building ..	42,000	50,000	45,120	50,000.00
Part taken..	41,750	....	54,508	39,987.50
183 Elm Street and 406 to 412 Broome Street—				
Land	$129,000	$130,000	$130,343	$108,332.00
Building ..		80,000	83,570	111,000.00
Part taken..	25,000	....	64,572	39,950.00
Leasehold on same property—				
Land ..	$85,140	....	....	....
Building ..	....	....	....	....
Part taken..	12,375	$16,000	....	$11,143.00
414 Broome Street—				
Land	$40,000	$44,000	$39,741	$46,500.00
Building ..no value		3,000	4,500	2,000.00
Part taken..	40,000	47,000	44,241	48,500.00
409 Broome Street—				
Land	$44,000	$39,000	$41,543	$43,036.00
Building ..no value		2,000	2,500	1,000.00
Part taken..	6,000	5,232	6,460	5,864.00
411 Broome Street and 175 Elm Street—				
Land	$60,000	$61,500	$66,305	$62,260.00
Building ..		3,500	3,000	2,500.00
Part taken..	60,000	65,000	69,305	64,760.00
167, 169, and 171 Elm Street—				
Land	$76,000	$50,000	$99,426	$48,036.00
Building	57,600	45,000	71,570	35,000.00
Part taken..	76,500	....	65,459	43,152.00
*And 247 and 249 Centre Street.				
165 Elm Street—				
Land	$24,000	$16,632	$17,540	$16,428.00
Building .No value.		2,000	3,000	1,200.00
Part taken...	13,600	11,051	13,436	8,888.00
163 Elm Street—				
Land	24,000	16,424	17,540	16,368.00
Building ..No value.		2,000	3,000	1,000.00
Part taken..	15,500	10,943	13,379	8,596.00
161 Elm Street—				
Land	24,000	17,028	17,888	16,584.00
Building ..No value.		2,000	3,000	1,000.00
Part taken..	15,500	11,267	13,643	8,788.00
157 and 159 Elm Street and 152, 154, and 156 Grand Street—				
Land	128,500	122,000	124,025	197,344.00
Building	108,000	98,000	89,862	86,056.00
Part taken..	120,750	166,538	140,300	139,260.00
151 Grand Street and 146 and 148 Elm Street—				
Land	75,000	76,000	77,652	94,336.00
Building	50,500	60,000	53,737	60,000.00
Part taken..	15,500	70,475	39,261	16,287.00
144 Elm Street—				
Land	30,250	22,725	24,160	30,024.00
Building .No value.		No value.	No value.	No value.	100.00
Part taken..	2,500	1,807	2,416	1,624.00
140 Elm Street—				
Land	30,250	22,725	24,160	30,228.00
Building .No value.		1,500	2,500	1,000.00
Part taken..	3,250	4,011	3,657	2,956.00
138 Elm Street—				
Land	$30,250	$22,500	$24,080	$30,084.00
Building .No value.		1,500	2,500	750.00
Part taken..	3,750	3,986	3,890	2,886.00
134 and 136 Elm Street and alleyway—				
Land	$67,000	$41,128	$44,435	$40,812.00
Building..No value.		3,000	4,000	2,000.00
Part taken..	8,500	9,168	8,135	6,020.00
153 Grand Street—				
Land	$31,500	$30,000	$25,984	$22,297.50
Building..No value.		10,000	7,000	5,000.00
Part taken..	26,500	40,000	32,984	27,297.50
155 Grand Street—				
Land	$20,750	$20,000	$17,260	$14,415.00
Building..No value		8,000	7,000	5,500.00
Part taken..	6,750	24,500	19,866	14,665.00
143 and 145 Elm Street—				
Land	60,750	41,500	47,764	50,556.00
Building	40,750	40,000	28,648	40,000.00
Part taken..	46,500	....	39,827	38,684.00
139 and 141 Elm Street, through to Centre Street—				
Land	123,500	94,000	97,350	102,225.00
Building	33,000	50,000	33,320	32,000.00
Part taken..	43,000	51,438	47,553	35,315.00
137 Elm Street, through to 211 Centre Street—				
Land	58,000	47,000	46,502	51,210.00
Building	16,000	25,000	19,040	16,500.00
Part taken..	20,000	25,145	26,846	16,870.00
124 Elm Street—				
Land	17,250	11,000	10,800	9,412.50
Building .No value.		1,200	3,000	3,500.00
Part taken..	13,750	10,355	10,574	9,262.50
119½ to 125 Elm Street and 7 and 9 Howard Street—				
Land	$95,500	$72,017	$71,916	$107,802.00
Building .No value.		9,750	14,500	8,000.00
Part taken..	51,000	41,964	49,513	41,876.00
117 Elm Street—				
Land	$73,500	$48,000	$55,006	$54,336.00
Building	14,000	30,000	29,432	20,000.00
Part taken..	32,000	.....	39,163	28,516.00
103 Elm Street and 100 Walker Street—				
Land	$86,500	$34,000	$27,252	$39,182.00
Building	4,000	10,000	4,000	7,000.00
Part taken..	39,500	42,000	30,252	42,880.00
250 and 252 Canal Street, 98 Walker Street, and 105 Elm Street—				
Land	$107,500	.....	$97,239	$107,040.00
Building	12,500	.....	29,000	35,000.00
Part taken..	43,750	.....	47,627	48,684.00
85 to 91 Elm Street—				
Land	127,500	91,500	95,646	103,639.50
Building.. No value.		6,000	6,141	3,000.00
Part taken..	40,000	32,374	34,266	25,018.50
120 Leonard Street—				
Land	35,000	24,000	23,973	19,332.50
Building. No value.		6,000	7,000	7,000.00
Part taken..	35,000	30,000	30,973	26,332.50
57 and 59 Elm Street—				
Land	106,000	63,000	80,757	47,360.00
Building. No value.		20,000	17,013	9,000.00
Part taken..	53,000	51,083	54,519	27,280.00
45 Elm Street and 118 Worth Street—				
Land	58,000	46,750	53,235	40,248.00
Building. No value.		7,500	5,500	3,000.00
Part taken..	57,750	53,750	58,735	42,636.00
120 Worth Street—				
Land	30,250	24,500	27,193	16,044.00
Building .No value		4,500	5,000	3,500.00
Part taken..	12,500	12,667	13,063	7,270.00
122 Worth Street—				
Land	30,250	26,450	26,010	20,076.00
Building .No value		3,250	5,000	2,000.00
Part taken..	1,250	948	2,294	1,028.00
520 and 522 Pearl Street—				
Land	46,000	43,705	41,643	34,630.00
Building .No value		13,000	11,000	11,000.00
Part taken..	14,000	18,515	24,391	11,110.00
524 and 526 Pearl Street—				
Land	56,500	50,600	53,946	51,960.00
Building .No value		10,000	7,000	5,000.00
Part taken..	45,500	46,880	55,188	37,580.00
528 to 536 Pearl and 37 to 41 Elm Street, corner—				
Land	$208,000	$179,500	$159,675	$125,430.00
Building .No value		89,000	33,900	29,800.00
Part taken..	128,000	119,500	139,074	90,830.00
43 Elm Street—				
Land	$33,500	$45,000	$28,000	$19,808.00
Building	10,000	.....	11,000	10,000.00
Part taken..	43,000	44,000	35,232	29,162.50
527 Pearl Street—				
Land	$14,000	$13,000	$12,703	$10,374.00
Building .No value		4,500	5,000	3,000.00
Part taken..	10,500	13,166	13,517	8,040.00
525 Pearl Street—				
Land	$14,250	$12,500	$12,870	$10,395.00
Building ...No value		4,500	5,000	3,500.00
Part taken..	14,250	17,000	17,870	13,853.00
523 Pearl Street—				
Land	$13,750	$12,000	$12,240	$9,471.00
Building..No value.		4,500	5,000	3,000.00
Part taken..	13,750	16,500	17,240	12,471.00
521 Pearl Street—				
Land	$12,750	$11,500	$11,537	$8,988.00
Building..No value.		4,500	7,500	4,000.00
Part taken..	12,750	16,000	19,037	12,988.00
519 Pearl Street—				
Land	$12,500	$11,000	$12,800	$8,956.50
Building..No value.		4,500	4,000	3,750.00
Part taken..	12,500	15,200	16,800	12,475.50
515½ and 517 Pearl Street—				
Land	$25,000	$22,500	$22,947	$17,976.00
Building ...	5,000	15,000	12,000	10,000.00
Part taken..	10,500	11,250	11,295	8,488.50
39 and 41 Centre Street—				
Land	53,000	40,500	38,365	35,250.00
Building	6,000	25,000	14,345	17,000.00
Part taken..	38,000	....	26,222	35,930.00
43 and 45 Centre Street—				
Land	120,500	84,500	95,141	136,053.50
Building	22,500	50,000	36,750	42,000.00
Part taken..	87,000	....	79,084	117,579.00
33 to 37 Centre Street and 41 and 43 Duane Street—				
Land	107,500	81,500	84,530	89,540.00
Building ..No value		7,500	10,500	6,000.00
Part taken..	107,750	77,200	87,119	86,564.00
45 and 47 Duane Street—				
Land	110,500	81,000	95,567	81,375.00
Building ..No value		2,500	3,000	2,000.00
Part taken..	63,500	32,500	46,564	37,527.50
42 Duane Street—				
Land	$23,250	$17,500	$15,483	$10,715.50
Building	5,000	16,000	15,519	17,000.00
Part taken..	8,750	....	16,512	7,725.50
27 to 31 Centre Street and 40 Duane Street—				
Land	$98,250	$84,000	$66,306	$77,800.00
Building ..No value		12,000	13,500	7,000.00
Part taken..	95,500	92,200	78,353	76,050.00
23 and 25 Centre Street—	Lease-hold.	Fee.		Fee.
Land	$31,000	$63,500	$57,500	$62,168.00
Building		....	4,000	4,500.00
Part taken..	4,500	13,500	29,443	10,569.00
8 and 10 City Hall Place and 22 Centre Street—				
Land	$99,750	$57,750	$81,780	....
Building ..No value		10,000	....	....
Part taken..	99,750	67,750	81,780	....
6 City Hall Place and 18 and 20 Centre Street—				
Land	$79,000	$42,000	$59,200	.....
Building..No value.		6,000	.....	.....
Part taken..	79,000	48,000	59,200	.....
12 Centre Street—				
Land	$4,000	$2,000	$4,225	$1,320.00
Building..No value.		No val.	No val.	No val.	50.00
Part taken..	4,000	2,000	4,225	1,370.00
6, 8, and 10 City Hall Place, and 18 to 22 Centre Street—				
Land	.....	.....	.....	$91,363.00
Building	.....	.....	.....	3,950.00
Part taken..	.....	.....	.....	95,313.00

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

There is no aid to the house-wife so great, no agent so potent in relief for the dyspeptic, as the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

CONFIDENCE IN FRANCE

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED BY THE CHAMBER.

Policy of the Meline Cabinet Approved by a Majority of 99—Long Debate on the Question.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Radical groups in the Chamber of Deputies to-day made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Government. The Radicals have for a long time been scheming to oust the Meline Cabinet, for no very obvious reason beyond a desire to secure the official loaves and fishes for themselves.

On Tuesday last, as detailed in the dispatches of The United Associated Presses, the Chamber decided by a majority of nineteen to discuss on Monday next the mode of electing Senators. The Government opposed the proposal, but a snap division resulted in its adoption. The Government did not take the action of the Chamber as an expression of want of confidence, and no serious result followed its defeat. This move on the part of the Chamber was an incident in the manoeuvres of the Radicals to force M. Meline and his colleagues out of office, and it anticipated an interpellation offered to-day by M. Levi Mirman, the Radical Socialist, who sits for one of the districts of Rheims.

The Republique Francaise, M. Meline's organ, published an article yesterday strongly attacking the opponents of the Cabinet. It charged them with darkly conspiring against the Cabinet and with laying snares every day to entrap the Government. It challenged them to openly attack the policy of the Government and to make charges against it from the tribune of the Chamber. The article, which was a vigorous one, hurled defiance at the Radicals, and concluded by calling upon them to disclose their own policy.

The ground for to-day's attack was the question of the Government permitting priests, although they are State officials, to hold congresses, which the members of the Left regard as being tantamount to forming trades unions, while at the same time the Government will not allow the Universitaires to found associations or hold congresses. It was this question which brought out the interpellation by M. Mirman.

The groups of the Left met yesterday to discuss what action they would take on the interpellation. M. Mirman addressed the members of the Extreme Left, who pledged themselves to support his interpellation. The other groups showed a disposition to support it, but were not wholly unanimous.

The galleries to-day were filled with an interested audience, and the debate was closely followed by every one present. The seats of the members were fully occupied, and it was evident that the Opposition entertained high hopes of forcing M. Meline and his Cabinet to visit the Palace of the Elysee to hand their resignations to President Faure, hopes that were doomed to disappointment when a vote was taken on the interpellation, as the Chamber gave a majority of 99 to the Government.

M. Mirman's chief point of attack was the clerical congresses recently held dat Rheims, at which a crusade against the republic was preached. Nevertheless, the Government refused to allow professors and school teachers to hold a congress.

Abbé Jules Lemire attempted to make a defense of the clergy, but was met with cries of "Closure!"

M. Bourgeois, the ex-Prime Minister, protested against the closing of the debate, and he was supported by Prime Minister Meline. The latter attacked the Catholics, who were, he said, conducting a movement against civil society. M. Meline declared that he welcomed the discussion, as it gave the Chamber an opportunity to say whether the Government possessed its confidence. He repudiated the charge that he encouraged the clerical propaganda, maintaining that he did not do so any more than had his predecessors in office, but, he added, he could not war on religion. He was convinced that the Chamber would approve his policy, which accorded with the interests of the country.

The Centre again gave voice to its approval in cheers as M. Meline descended from the tribune.

M. Gustave Isambert, Radical Republican, demanded priority for his order of the day implying censure of the Government. This was rejected by a vote of 301 to 229, and M. Poincare's order expressing confidence in the Government was adopted by a vote of 324 to 225.

SUICIDE SLIGHTS RELATIVE.

Mrs. Selley Leaves Her Property to a Lawyer's Clerk.

Coroner Dobbs, who has charge of the case of Mrs. Margaret J. Selley, who committed suicide Wednesday morning at her home, at 208 West Eleventh Street, learned yesterday that the woman had left a will, in which she bequeathed all her property to Thomas P. Hornsey, a clerk in the office of Lawyer John M. Stoddard of 146 Broadway. Mr. Hornsey, who is forty-five years old and unmarried, lives in a furnished room at 2,074 Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Selley's will was drawn up in Mr. Stoddard's office on March 31 last at her request. It was witnessed by two clerks in the office.

Exactly how much property Mrs. Selley had is not known. The bankbooks found in her room indicate that she had nearly $4,000 deposited in three banks in this city.

Mrs. Selley's only relative in this city, so far as is known, is Mrs. W. S. Gilmore of 104 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Mr. Hornsey will file Mrs. Selley's will with the Surrogate and take steps to get control of the property.

For Improvement of Speech.

The American Society for the Improvement of Speech held its regular bi-monthly meeting at the Carnegie Building last night. President Richard E. Mayne presided, and Prof. Percival Chubb, Lecturer on English for the Brooklyn Institute, delivered an address on "The Influence of the Home Circle on Our Common Speech." Miss Laura Sedgewick Collins gave an address on "People's Reading Classes and Their Educating Influence on the Working People." The Rev. Francis T. Russell followed with an address on "The Duty of School Principals in the Molding of Speech."

BROOKLYN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Shepard Wants More Employes Placed Under Class B.

Hearing in a suit brought by a number of taxpayers in Brooklyn to declare all the places under the City Government, except the Mayor and the heads of departments and the members of the Board of Education, in Schedule B of the civil service list and subject to competitive examination, was had before Justice Keogh yesterday, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. The plaintiffs were represented by Edward M. Shepard, S. Warren Greene, and Henry Yonge. Corporation Counsel Burr appeared for the defendant.

"In 1894," said Mr. Shepard, "the Constitutional Convention met and passed the civil service law under which the present arrangements were made. Civil service had had twelve years' trial, and had been proved to be practicable, so the provisions of the new Constitution took the power from the Mayors or the Governor or any one to decide whether the conditions of good government made the enforcement of civil service laws practicable, and decided that wherever it was practicable to hold examinations to decide as to the fitness of candidates for any office, that office should be placed in Schedule B and filled by competitive examination."

"Then," asked Justice Keogh, "you want to drop the old law and start with the theory that wherever they are practicable they must be held?"

"Exactly," replied Mr. Shepard. "The places involved in this case must be submitted to that test."

Seth Low, former Mayor, took the stand to testify as to the practicability of certain examinations. Mr. Burr objected to the line of questioning, and argued that it raised the question of the power of the court to decide as to the practicability of competitive examinations. He contended that the decision of the Mayor as to the practicability of examinations was final. Justice Keogh decided that Mr. Low's testimony was immaterial.

Edward B. Lent, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, gave testimony, and then a host of city employes said they were not appointed under competitive rules, and half a dozen employes of this city, who are doing the same work, testified that they got their places by competitive examination.

Justice Keogh reserved decision.

GOSPEL OF BETTER HOMES.

Tenement-House Question Discussed by the Methodist Union.

A meeting of the Methodist Social Union, preceded by a dinner, was held in the St. Denis Hotel last night. There were addresses upon the tenement-house question by A. W. Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance; Dr. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins University, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce

Friday
November 13-1896

The New-York Times.

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FORGIVENESS HIS THEME

D. MOODY EXHORTS HIS HEARERS TO CAST OUT SIN.

The Evangelist Declares that Only by Confessing Errors Can This Be Done—Cooper Union Crowded Again Yesterday Morning and Afternoon.

The Moody and Sankey evangelistic services in Cooper Union yesterday afternoon attracted a larger audience, if possible, than on any preceding day. As on previous days, long before 2 o'clock, the hour for opening the doors, a long line of men and women stood on the sidewalk, waiting as patiently as ever a crowd waited for the door to open to the family circle when a high-priced star was the drawing card.

There was a plentiful sprinkling of women in fashionable attire and of men bearing the stamp of "the world," and they were devoutly attentive. Many shoppers were there, too. The great body of that audience was composed of the "middle class" and the class below that. Workingmen and workingwomen left their places of business for a brief spell; shopgirls, artisans, mechanics, members of every trade, gave an hour and a half of their time to attend the services, and they sat through them with serious faces and tearful eyes. Many of them responded with reverent "amens" to the fervent prayers that went up from the ministers on the platform.

It is Mr. Moody's aim to keep the services within the hour's limit. Following the afternoon meeting a half-hour "prayer meeting" is held. It is noticeable that few go out of the hall till the entire services are over, and the few seats that are vacated when the prayer meeting begins are taken at once by those standing in the aisles.

And yet, with all the manifestations of the outpouring of grace which have begun to characterize these services, the audiences are not of the noisy, demonstrative sort. There are no boisterous ejaculations, no loud implorations.

As usual, Mr. Sankey led a half hour's singing service before the preaching service began. The veteran leader isn't by any means the most fervent singer there. The choir on the platform goes at its work with a vim. The score or more of ministers on the platform join in the songs, and they are taken up by the audience, and there is one great chorus of swelling music reverberating through the vaulting arches, with never the slightest cacophony and never a jar.

Several hymns were sung and prayers said before Mr. Moody called for a little "silent prayer." At this request the audience bowed its head, while not a sound was heard. Then Mr. Sankey sang this solo:

"Not now, but in the coming years,
It may be in the better land,
We'll read the meaning of our tears,
And there, some time we'll understand."

A collection was taken to help defray the expenses of the revival, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon made some announcements. A concert of meetings is to be held in the New-York and Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association halls and in several churches. The Rev. Dr. W. J. Harsha prayed that "God might quicken His work in this land," and Mr. Moody began to speak.

Mr. Moody's Talk.

"We are trying to find out why prayer is not answered," he said. "If the five hundred persons at Pentecost could call down fire, why can't we, who are much greater in numbers, accomplish just as much? A man says to me, 'What's the outlook, Mr. Moody?' 'Outlook,' I said. 'Don't know anything about any outlook. It's the inlook I'm thinking of.' Brethren, we must get home. We must examine ourselves. I've come to the most difficult part of prayer. David said, 'When will I teach transgressors Thy way?' When? Why, when he's got right himself."

The speaker read the Psalm and added: "I never knew it to fail that when a person gets right with God, he can get his prayers answered.

"There are three kinds of confession. If my sin is between God and me alone, I am not in duty bound to confess that sin to the wife of my bosom, even. It concerns only God and me. But if I have wronged some one else, I must confess to that person. If I'm too proud for that, I'm too proud to go to God. And if I've done a public injury, I must confess that wrong in public. How many of you have confessed your sins since yesterday? Any back debts been paid up? I'm tired of hearing people come and say to me, 'Ah, Mr. Moody, I'm delighted with your sermon.' I don't want you to be delighted. I want to hit somebody. I want to get at your shortcomings. Talk about your shortcomings, why, I'm tired of 'em. Let's call 'em by their right name—sins. A lady said to me, 'Mr. Moody, for five years I've been so ill-tempered.' 'Confess your sins,' I told her. And she—oh, she was horrified. No sinner she; just one of your shortcomings kind. It's no use sending a bouquet to the wife you've offended. Confess to her, and I'll warrant the confessing ordeal will become so unpleasant you'll get tired of it and quit doing things to confess.

"We must forgive. This is the most difficult part of prayer. A friend in Chicago was anxious for me to talk to his wife. She was humble and meek, but she couldn't become converted. I, stupid enough, believed she was all right and didn't know it, and I'll tell you now I'll never again tell any one he or she's all right. I'll let God do that. Well, I talked to the woman, and finally I told her to repeat after me the Lord's Prayer, and to repeat only such parts as she could conscientiously do. When it came to 'forgive us our trespasses,' she stopped. I waited for her and asked what was the matter. She didn't answer. I glanced at her and she looked like a fiend. Her face was white with hate.

"'There's one woman I will never forgive,' she said. 'I'll never become a Christian if I've got to forgive her.' I told her there was no danger of her becoming a Christian under those circumstances, and she said: 'I don't want to go to heaven if I've got to go with her.' I left her. Two years later she drove her husband, an excellent man, from the house, and the Chicago papers said she had gone mad on account of religion. She had gone mad for the lack of it, and, oh! I tell you there's many a person gone mad over some fancied wrong.

"I went home one night and my little boy was in a savage humor. 'Have you prayed?' I asked him. 'I've said my prayers, papa,' he answered. 'Yes, but have you prayed?' I insisted. He persisted in his answer and I persisted in my question till the little fellow broke down and begged his mamma's pardon for some naughty behavior, and said his prayers again and went peacefully to sleep."

Handkerchiefs in Use.

The women began to use their handkerchiefs here, and kept it up until the sermon closed.

"Oh, there are many of us who say our prayers without praying. Now have any of you got any enmity in your hearts? Get out if you have."

The audience tittered. "Don't laugh, I mean it."

Then he read from the Psalms: "Teach me, O God, and know my heart. Try me and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

"How many of you can say that?" he asked. "How many of you want God to search your hearts? Repeat after me the words of the psalm, all of you who mean them?"

A good part of the audience repeated the psalm as Mr. Moody read it.

"Search me, O God," he read, and asked, "Can you all say that? Is it an honest prayer with you?" and so he completed the psalm.

"Now, my friends, if you have anything in your lives wrong, are you willing to have it straightened out? Are any of you unwilling to forgive? Is God searching your hearts? Now? If not, it's the end of it with you."

He related an incident of a woman in Scotland who for years had borne a grudge against another, and didn't know why she couldn't be happy. When she forgave her enemy she was happy.

"Oh! I believe salvation would come to many homes if we could get this cursed sin out of our hearts. I can't make everybody forgive me, but I can forgive everybody on earth, whether they want to be forgiven or not. Don't you think a man or woman is a mean creature who asks God to forgive ten thousand sins and is not willing himself or herself to forgive one?"

He read the Bible story of the ungrateful servant who was forgiven by his lord, but refused to show mercy to a debtor.

"Can you understand now," he asked, "why your sins are not forgiven?"

After a prayer was said and "Sweet Hour of Prayer" was sung, the Rev. A. C. Dixon asked:

"How many here want to be prayed for?"

The audience was in a repentant mood, and many stood up.

"All willing that God may occupy your hearts bow your heads," Mr. Dixon said. Several hundred responded. Then requests for individual prayer were invited. Wives wanted their husbands prayed for; in a few instances husbands wanted their wives prayed for; "drinking sons," "gambling fathers," "wayward boys," "frivolous girls," were some of those mentioned. A mother would rise and ask that her entire family be remembered in prayer. One woman, a missionary to the Spaniards in this city, wanted a petition for the Sapniards, and a young woman with a thin voice asked timidly for prayers for "the remnant of the Jews." The rescue missions of the city were mentioned. These scenes continued through the half hour of the prayer meeting.

The forenoon service was attended by a large audience. Mr. Moody exhorted his hearers not to scold their ministers, but to bear with them.

"You'll never set a church on fire by sitting around scolding and grumbling," he said. He condemned theological speculation, and said that a man need not go outside the Bible for his sermons. He had no patience with oratorical sermons, either.

TO REGAIN TRADE.

Washington Market Business Men Held a Meeting.

"There goes the disturbing element," said W. J. La Roche, at the meeting of the Washington Market Business Men's Association held at Smith & McNell's Hotel yesterday afternoon.

The cause of this remark was the withdrawal of L. J. Callanan from the meeting. Mr. Callanan is well known as an opponent of all sidewalk obstructions. He attended the meeting in company with seventy-five or eighty other merchants to devise ways and means for reviving the former business prestige of the Washington Market district. In the course of the meeting Mr. Callanan asked permission to state his plan for bringing back business. "My plan will probably offend a number of people present," said Mr. Callanan. President Matthew Nicolino said the one purpose of the meeting was to raise money for advertising the market. Mr. Callanan then withdrew. It was when he was leaving that Mr. La Roche made his remark.

At the meeting a committee of five was appointed to investigate the cost of advertising. This committee consists of M. H. Moses, W. J. La Roche, S. Waddell, Robert W. McMasters, and Joseph Fredericks. A subscription committee was also appointed.

After the meeting Mr. Callanan said his object was to tell the merchants if they would make their sidewalks more passable customers would come. The old status of the market, he thought, could never be regained entirely, because the changed resident district of the city made trade elsewhere more convenient.

MORE GOLD RECEIVED.

Over $700,000 Arrived Here from Europe and Mexico.

Gold amounting to $761,200 came to this port yesterday. On the steamship Majestic was $517,200 for Kessler & Co. and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., equally divided. The steamship Orizaba of the Ward Line brought from Mexico $4,000 for the Guggenheimer Smelting Company, and from Havana $240,000 for F. S. Smithers & Co.

At the Bank Clearing House $700,000 in gold that should have been deposited on Wednesday was received. So far this week in the settlement of daily balances $2,000,000 of gold has figured. In the vaults of the Clearing House the gold amounts to more than $40,000,000. Of this sum about $8,000,000 has been received since election day.

On the steamer Athos, from Carthagena, was $25,000 in gold bars in transit for London.

The Sub-Treasury gained about $140,000 in gold yesterday through the payment of Assay Office checks in currency.

For a Larger Appraiser's Stores.

A conference was held in the Collector's room at the Custom House yesterday to discuss a plan to rent a structure for the United States Appraiser's Stores, the present building, 402 Washington Street, being wholly inadequate for the requirements of the Government service. At the conference were Collector James T. Kilbreth, United States Appraiser Walter H. Bunn, Deputy Collector Nelson G. Williams, in charge of the Public Stores; Jay C. Cummings, representing the Special Treasury Agents; James Pyle, owner of the building at Washington, Charlton, and King Streets, for which the Government is negotiating, and J. Nicholson, a real estate agent. It was arranged that another proposition be made to the Government by Mr. Pyle, which should embody the alterations suggested by the officials.

Church Folks Beaten in a Suit.

David Steimer bought the Fourth Presbyterian Church property, in West Thirty-fourth Street. He made payments, but was afterward in doubt whether the church could give him a clear title, as there was a provision in the original deed that it should not be sold except for religious purposes or as a high-class residence. The courts decided that a clear title could be given. Then the church people said Steimer should pay interest for the time when the case was in dispute and other expenses, amounting in all to $4,052.35. This Steimer paid under protest, and then brought suit to recover. A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday decided that Steimer was entitled to the $4,052.35.

Boy Thief Used a Dumbwaiter.

Frederick Wetzel, eleven years old, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with the theft of $45 from a flat at 1,104 Washington Street, occupied by George Badaracco. The boy entered the cellar and crept into the dumbwaiter. He hoisted himself to the fourth story and forced the door of Badaracco's apartments, the family being absent. The money was recovered, and Mrs. Badaracco said she had no desire to prosecute Wetzel. He was discharged.

Killed by Escaping Gas.

Margaret Cusack, twenty-two years old, who was employed as a servant by Mrs. J. M. Rose, at 104 East Eighty-first Street, was found unconscious in her room yesterday morning. The room was full of gas. Before an ambulance arrived the girl died. The family think that the gas jet was turned on by accident, and that there was no suicidal intent.

Demented Woman's Suicide.

Yetta Stern killed herself yesterday with a revolver at her home, 6 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Her husband, Jay Stern, who is a traveling agent for an optician, was in the bathroom with his three-year-old son at the time, and when he reached her she was dead. The shot had gone directly through the heart. The woman was demented, and had attempted suicide two months ago.

BOOKS BRING FAIR PRICES

SEWALL LIBRARY SALE DRAWS MANY EXPERT BUYERS.

Average Value for 1,142 Lots Out of 4,500 to be Sold Is $6.50—Seven Numbers of Damascene's "Bulletin Mensual" Bring Six Cents.

The Sewall library sale developed yesterday increased competition among the expert buyers who thronged the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., at 98 Fifth Avenue. There was a larger attendance and a wider range of bids than on any other day since the sale began, and the average price, notwithstanding the five-hundred-dollar bid for a Caxton on Wednesday, increased a little. Eleven hundred and forty-two lots have been sold to date, in a total of nearly 4,500, at the average price of $6.50 per lot.

The prices overrun the valuation placed on the library by its owner, the late Henry F. Sewall. Before his death Mr. Sewall fixed a value on each volume for purposes of insurance. In many cases the amounts paid for the famous classics are five, six, and even ten times larger than Mr. Sewall's figures. The Caxton which sold for $500 was valued by the owner at $125. Only in a few cases have the prices been less than the owner's valuations, and they exceed, as a rule, the market prices quoted by the publishers and booksellers for rare old books. For so large a collection Mr. Sewall exercised what the experts say is remarkable judgment. He began the collection about thirty years ago, before literary antiquities became a fad, and escaped many of the errors of later collectors.

The bindings are the fad among the buyers at the Sewall sale. Anacreon in the Latin version of 1791, ordinarily bound in calf, brought $3. A copy of the Roger Payne edition of the same year brought $102.50. In pure antiquities the Sewall sale has not yet reached its interesting stage. The most valuable lots in the collection, according to the bookmen, are those which include the first four folios of Shakespeare. Several of the buyers now bidding at the sale are ready to compete for these lots, and the prices are likely, in their opinion, to run as high for these folios as they ran in the sale of the Adee collection last year, when Henry Howard's Earl of Surrey was sold for $1,680. It is not expected that the Sewall sale will reach the average price paid for the books of the Charles B. Foote collection, sold last year. In that sale 275 lots brought $15,548.25, the highest price paid for a single lot having been $1,050. The books of the Foote collection were all perfect. The Sewall collection is fourteen times as large as the Foote collection, but many of the volumes are imperfect, patched, and worm-eaten.

The early editions of Charles Dickens's works were sold yesterday at prices that seem ridiculous as compared to those paid several years ago, when the early Dickens prints were a fad. In the Foote sale a Dickens manuscript brought $375.

The etchings and woodcuts of George Cruikshank were the feature of yesterday's bidding, Mr. Sewall's fondness for that artist having shown itself in the collection of his works as issued by many publishers. Twenty-three lots were offered, and sold for prices ranging from $48 to 60 cents. The "Comic Almanac," in a complete set of the original issues from 1835 to 1853, printed in London, brought $40. An 1845 copy of "The Table Book," edited by Gilbert Abbot à Becket, with 12 steel etchings and 116 woodcuts and portrait and title to second edition added, bound in red morocco, with extra gilt trimmings by Walker, brought $9. "The Life of Sir John Falstaff," with the story by Robert B. Brough, and twenty of Cruikshank's most elaborate etchings, in the original issue of 1858, sold for $20.50. The descriptive catalogue of Cruikshank's works in etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs, with an essay by Edward Bell and 313 illustrations, impressions of Cruikshank's plates and blocks, brought $48. "The Genius of George Cruikshank," by William M. Thackery, edited by W. E. Church, and containing a portrait and forty of Cruikshank's etchings, brought $10.50. Editions of less value were sold as follows:

Forty illustrations for Lord Byron's works, with wood cuts; a portrait of Lord Byron, and a fac simile letter, London, 1825, $5.50.

A tiny volume of poems by Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, in the rare first London edition of 1647, bound by Riviere, was sold for $35.

After some spirited bidding, George D. Smith bought for $42 a London-made copy of "Poems on the Death of His Late Highness, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector." One of the poems in this volume is by Dryden, and his first published piece.

Dante, "La Divina Commedia," first edition, with the commentary by Landini. The first seven leaves were from a smaller copy. This copy has two engravings, by Baldini, after Boticelli's beautiful designs, which were printed with the text, London, 1818-36, $85. Dodd, Mead & Co. were the purchasers.

Morgand Damascene, "Bulletin Mensuel," Nos. 21, 24, and 26-30, seven numbers, 1887-92, 6 cents.

Samuel Daniel: "The First Foure Books of the Civile Wars between the two houses of Lancaster and Yorke." Fine, clean copy, 8vo, calf, by T. Bedford, London, 1595, $54.

Samuel Daniel: "Musophiles: Containing a General Defense of Learning, a Poem." Woodcut title. Half levant morocco, by R. W. Smith, London, 1599, $24.

Samuel Daniel: "The Civile Wares between the Houses of Lancaster and Yorke." Fine engraved title with portrait within Cockson. Heber's copy, with his writing. Fine, large copy. 8vo, red morocco extra, with joints, by Hayday, London, 1609, $43.

William Davenant: Poem on "His Majesty's Return," first edition, 1660; "Character of a London Journall," by J. Cleveland, 1647, first edition; "Poem on the Return of that Unparalleled King, Charles II.," by Alex. Brome, 1660, first edition; "The Loyal Satirist; or, Hudibras in Prose," 1682; one volume, small 4to, half morocco, London, $30.

John Davies: "Nosce Teipsum; This Oracle Expounded in Two Elegies: 1. Of Humane Knowledge; 2. Of the Soule of Man and the Immortalitie Thereof," second edition; small 4to, morocco, by Stikeman. "This poem is without dispute, except 'The Faerie Queene,' the best that was in Queen Elizabeth's or even in King James I.'s time." London, 1602, $30.

John Davies: "The Muses' Sacrifice, or Divine Meditations and the Rights of the Living and the Dead." Very rare book of poems. First edition, original calf, gilt, with clasps and initials V. B. on sides. London, 1612, $22.

Thomas F. Dibdin's Bibliomania, one of forty copies of an American edition, with 117 engravings inserted, $37.50. Dibdin's "Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany" brought $51.

Smack W. W. Story Probably Lost.

All hope for the eleven men who manned the fishing smack W. W. Story, when she sailed from Fulton Market nearly two months ago, has been given up. She had just been refitted, and was bound for the bluefish grounds off the Jersey coast. Her master, Capt. Lovigh, two weeks later sent word by an incoming coasting steamer that he was bound home with a 4,000-pound catch. A week passed, and he did not arrive, and the gale of Oct. 14, a week later, which wrecked many vessels, left little hope that the men on the Story would ever reach port. She was seen off Absecom, N. J., under bare poles, Oct. 14, and two days later one of her boats came ashore near Cape May, while other wreckage, believed to have come from her, was washed up on the beach at various places on the Jersey coast. The Story was built for a pilot boat at Greenpoint in 1874, and was not rated of late as a stanch craft. She registered 52 tons gross, and was 76 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 7 feet depth.

HORSELESS MAIL WAGONS.

Will Be Tried in This City Within a Very Short Time.

The horseless wagon will be tried in the mail service of New-York. The announcement was made yesterday at the Post Office that experimental mail wagons operated mechanically would be put in service and given a thorough trial, with the view of using them in the place of the present system.

The decision was due largely to the recommendation of Gen. C. Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, in his annual report, received in this city Tuesday. In this report Gen. Neilson asserts that the horseless wagons are capable of rendering the same service that the present horse-drawn vehicles give at far less expense and with greater expedition. In connection with the proposed pneumatic tube arrangements projected for the mail service in New-York, Gen. Neilson says the horseless wagon will be invaluable as a means of rapid collections of the mails.

Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service Bradley, who is in charge of transportation matters in this city, is strongly in favor of the horseless wagon. He said yesterday that the first one designed for use in New-York was being built, and would be ready soon for experimental trips. The main advantage of the horseless wagon, from the standpoint of the Post Office officials, is that its use will enable clerks to separate and stamp the mails in transit and convey them direct from points of collection to the postal cars. Superintendent Bradley, who has made a thorough investigation of the subject, says that horseless wagons have already been demonstrated a success in the carrying of mails, and believes that they will soon be in general use in all the large cities.

PAY FOR SUBMERGED LAND.

Weehawken Ferry Assessed by the Sinking Fund Commission.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday took up for the second time the question of demanding rent from the various ferry companies for the land under water used by them at a uniform rate of 25 cents per square foot. G. W. Van Arsdale appeared for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the lessees of the West Forty-second Street and Harrison Street Ferries, and opposed the proposition in so far as it related to the Harrison Street Ferry. The company has not been able to do better than pay expenses at the downtown ferry during the last few years, Mr. Van Arsdale argued, and it was now a question as to whether it should not be dispensed with entirely. For the Forty-second Street branch the company was willing to pay an additional $1,000.

When the matter was put to a vote, the commission tacked on $2,000 for both the ferries. Last year the company paid $10,000 for the Forty-second Street Ferry and $2,500 for the Harrison Street, besides 5 per cent. of the receipts. The other ferry companies will be considered later in the year.

The commission authorized the Controller to call in $600,000 of 7 per cent. bonds and reissue lower rate bonds in their stead. Hans Powell Post, G. A. R.; Naval Post, and Farragut Post received an allowance of $890, to reimburse them for expenses incurred in fitting up their quarters in the old Essex Market, from which they were later ordered out.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

No Action Was Taken on the Underground System Plans.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon, with President Orr, Commissioners Claflin and Starin, and Controller Fitch in attendance. It was expected that new members would be elected to fill the two vacancies caused by the resignation several months ago of Seth B. Low and the death last week of John H. Inman, but action was deferred.

It was also expected that some action would be taken on the plans for an underground system which were informally presented to the commission last Thursday by William B. Parsons, the chief engineer. The report and a huge roll of plans and drawings were formally presented yesterday and placed on file, without any action being taken on the matter.

President Orr reported the death of John H. Inman, on Nov. 5, and upon his motion it was resolved that a minute eulogizing Mr. Inman should be entered on the records.

Secretary Delafield presented his estimate of the money needed to carry on the work of the board from June 1, 1896, to Feb. 1, 1897, amounting to $18,212.50. The next stated meeting will be held next Thursday.

Cooper Institute Lectures.

The Saturday night course of lectures, which are a feature of Cooper Institute, and now given in co-operation with the Board of Education, will begin next Saturday night, Nov. 14. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the director of the course, has arranged the following programme for the first course: Saturday, Nov. 14, A. M. Collet, subject: "The City and University of Oxford"; Saturday, Nov. 21, Charles H. Govan, subject: "Burns and Scotland"; Saturday, Nov. 28, Prof. W. S. Perry, "Egypt"; Saturday, Dec. 5, Prof. W. S. Perry, "The Ancient Cities of Greece and their Beautiful Works of Art" Saturday, Dec. 12, Prof. W. H. Goodyear, subject: "The Debt of the Nineteenth Century to Rome"; Saturday, Dec. 19, Prof. John K. Rees, subject: "The Planets"; Saturday, Dec. 26, Miss Mary Proctor, subject: "The Flowers of the Sky."

Steamer Morrisania to be Rebuilt.

The charred wreck of the unfortunate steamer Morrisania, which for the last eight months has been tied to the dock of the temporary Third Avenue bridge, was towed to Noank, Conn., Wednesday morning, where she will be rebuilt into an excursion boat and sold. Her hull is perfectly sound, and it will cost about $5,000 to reconstruct her, which is about $10,000 less than her original cost. The work is to be done by Robert Palmer & Co. The Morrisania, which was built about twenty-five years ago, was known as the "hoodoo" of the Harlem Steamboat Company, which for years carried Harlemites from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to Peck Slip, before the elevated road was built. She gained this name for the reason that she was unfortunate from the day she was launched, and always met with accidents.

Lawyer Brooke Sues Mrs. Fleming.

Charles W. Brooke, lawyer, has instituted a suit against Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Fleming for $12,500, balance due for services in securing her acquittal on the charge of poisoning her mother. Mr. Brooke's fee was $20,000, and of this amount he has received $7,500. The papers in the case have been served on Mrs. Fleming, who is occupying a cottage at 121 Manhattan Avenue.

Prof. Egidio Bossi Buried.

Prof. Egidio Bossi, a famous teacher of professional dancers, who died on Tuesday from pneumonia, was buried yesterday from his late residence, 54 Fourth Avenue. The body was interred in Calvary Cemetery. Prominent members of the Italian colony and many noted dancers followed the body to the grave.

BREWERS MADE A PROTEST

EXCEPTIONS TAKEN TO A STATEMENT IN THE CROP REPORT.

Secretary Morton Explained that the Data Were Printed Through Inadvertence on the Part of the Statistician.

The Trustees and Advisory Committee of the United States Brewers' Association recently took exception to a statement in the crop report for October sent out by Secretary Morton, in which it was said that the hop-growing industry was in a languishing condition, and that this was due to the substitution of chemicals for the more healthful agricultural agent. The brewers denied that chemicals were substituted, and wrote the following letter to Secretary Morton:

New-York, Nov. 4, 1896.

The Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: The Board of Trustees and the Advisory Committee of the United States Brewers' Association instructed me to submit to you the following statement, viz.:

In your crop report for October, 1896, you attribute the "languishing condition of the hop-growing industry" to low prices, and endeavor to account for this regrettable condition in these words:

"In view of the great increase in the production of malted liquor, this condition of things ought not to exist. It is, however, but another instance of the injury to the farming industry brought about through the substitution of chemical for the more healthful agricultural agent in manufactures, which seems the inevitable trend of invention."

Your positive assertion that in the process of brewing, as practiced in this country, chemicals are being substituted for the "more healthful agricultural agent" would appear to justify the conclusion that your department has analyzed, or caused to be analyzed, American malt liquors, and found that chemicals are being so used as substitutes for hops.

Ask for Names.

As this association is pledged by resolutions, passed in open convention many years ago, and often reiterated on various subsequent occasions, to assist the proper officers in the detection, prosecution, and adequate punishment of adulterations, the Board of Trustees would respectfully request you to publish the names of those manufacturers in whose products you have discovered chemicals as substitutes for hops. The Trustees and the Advisory Committee are confident that their request, emanating as it does from the official representatives of an industry which pays into the Federal Treasury annual taxes to the amount of about $34,000,000, will be complied with as speedily as possible, to the end that the public, who very naturally regard your reports as absolutely trustworthy and reliable, may be enabled to determine how much reliance may be placed upon that part of your October report which contains the statement here referred to.

The officers of this association are all the more anxious to receive conclusive proof of the correctness of your assertion, because they know of their own knowledge that all analyses, both official and private, of American malt liquors have invariably demonstrated, beyond a shadow of doubt, the utter groundlessness of such charges.

In Favor of Analyses.

It may interest you to learn that at their recent annual convention (held in June, 1896,) the brewers of this country heartily sanctioned a proposition to induce the National Board of Health and your department, either directly or by means of Congressional enactments, to cause American malt liquors to be analyzed to the end that popular prejudices, engendered by false and absurd charges of adulteration, may again be dispelled as they have been some years ago by analyses conducted by the State Board of Health of New-York, which analyses showed that of 474 samples of beer thus examined not a single one was found to contain any substitutes for hops or other deleterious substances. In the report upon which the National Brewers' Association based this action, it is stated, among other things, that "as a body, the brewers of this country have invariably supported every reasonable measure against adulteration, and, conscious of their own honest methods and practices, have asked for and cheerfully submitted to analyses of their product. Innumerable charges of adulteration have been shown by actual tests to be utterly groundless; defamatory generalizations, betraying both ignorance and malice, have been refuted by scientific dissertations minutely describing all the details and results of modern brewing; sophistical appeals to popular prejudices have been divested of their glittering garb and exhibited in their true shape."

Demand Evidence.

You will readily understand that the officers of this association do not believe it possible that your department would, without inquiring into the matter, reiterate, in an official document, accusations which they positively know to be without foundation; but they are confident that the alleged proofs upon which you base your assertion will be found to be wholly false and unreliable. They are equally confident, however, that if reliable evidences sustaining your conclusion do not exist, as they believe, or if, in the absence of any proofs, the disparaging statement was made by one of your subordinates who is unfamiliar with the question at issue, you will, in justice both to your department and to an important American industry thus unjustly accused, make public reparation for the injury inflicted upon honest citizens and taxpayers. Upon this mere act of justice the members of this association must and do insist, as they cannot under any circumstances allow to go uncontradicted and disproved false charges of so grave a nature emanating from such a source.

Singular Explanations Offered.

In conclusion, you will permit me to express surprise that your statistician should have offered so singular an explanation for the low price of hops, although on the very same page of the very same report he gives quite another and, in fact, the only, rational explanation of the low prices obtained for other agricultural products. He states that the crop of apples is so heavy that the "markets are glutted," and that, in consequence, "fine packed fruit is selling at 35 cents per barrel." Here he very justly attributes low prices to over-abundant supply. Why does he not apply the same rule to hops? In fact, this rule is even more applicable to hops than to almost any other agricultural product, because, industrially, hops can be used for one purpose only and are consumed by only one trade whose production has not, as you claim, greatly increased, but since 1893 has considerably decreased. If your statistician would bear in mind that American hop growers have always produced more hops than could be consumed at home, their exportations during the past ten years averaging, annually, about 10,000,000 pounds; and if he would duly consider the uncommon impetus imparted to the cultivation of hops by the almost prohibitive hop duty of the McKinley tariff—an impetus which carried the operations of the hop growers considerably beyond the limits prescribed by the ordinary demands of the home market—he would easily understand why, with the effects of a decreasing production of malt liquors at home and abundant foreign hop crops, the condition of the hop market must necessarily be almost as discouraging as that of the apple market.

J. C. G. HUEPFEL,
Chairman Advisory Committee.

Secretary Morton's Reply.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1896.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th inst., made in the name of the Board of Trustees and Advisory Committee of the United States Brewers' Association. The statement in the October Crop Report, to which you called attention, was submitted to the statistician, and he informs me that while the analyses of the department chemist show that the use of other matter than hops has not been unknown in the past history of brewing in the United States, still the statement is undoubtedly erroneous, as the use of substitutes appears to be rare, rather than otherwise.

The paragraph in question, relating to a minor crop, was prepared by a subordinate in the statistician's office. It is the custom to have all such matter brought particularly to the statistician's attention, but, through inadvertence, this was passed for publication without his scrutiny.

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

J. C. G. HUEPFEL, Chairman Advisory Committee United States Brewers' Association, New-York, N. Y.

NORTH SIDE FEELS SLIGHTED.

Merchants Protest Against Overlooking Third Avenue.

Two delegations of upper Third Avenue merchants, representing the North Side Board of Trade and the Third Avenue Improvement Association, called on Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday afternoon to protest against the proposed new Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River.

In the two delegations were Henry H. Heert, President of the Third Avenue Improvement Association; W. T. Purdy, N. Lewleln, James E. Murphy, D. M. Williams, Richard Webber, Charles P. Murphy, Z. T. Benson, John D. Thees, Charles B. Tooker, P. Norton, Edward Callan, Joseph Konn, A. J. Elkus, and William R. Beal, Chairman of the Bridge Committee of the North Side Board of Trade.

Gen. Collis listened to the protests from the various delegates. The delegation did not ask that the present plans be changed so as to shut off the proposed approach to the bridge from Second and Lexington Avenues, but they pleaded that an approach from Third Avenue might be included in the plans. They pointed to the fact that the delegations represented several millions worth of property that would be affected by the present plans, and that Third Avenue is, and probably will remain, the leading east side artery of traffic.

Gen. Collis told the gentlemen that it was not within his power to change the plans so as to include Third Avenue, and his only duty was to go on and carry out the plans as they now were. He suggested that the matter could be changed by proper legislation, and said that if the Legislature were appealed to, he would facilitate such appeal by any effort within his power. This ended the meeting.

TUNNEL PLANS CHANGED.

New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company's New Terminus.

The New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which plans to build a tunnel under the East River, has found a way to get round the retention of its franchise by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. They will not build the tunnel to Adams and Willoughby Streets, as they proposed, but will make the terminus at Fulton Street on land under the jurisdiction of the New-York authorities.

The New-York Aldermen granted the request and Mayor Strong approved it, and as there was at first no opposition in the Brooklyn board, all preparations were made for commencing the work. At the last moment the scheme was blocked in committee, because, it is said, the company was not quite amenable to arguments suggested by the spoil hunters of the Aldermanic Committee.

The action of the Board of Aldermen and the consequent determination of the company to build without any Brooklyn franchise will deprive the City of Brooklyn of the 2½ per cent. of the gross earnings of the tunnel offered by the railroad company.

TROLLEY CAR COLLISION.

One Car Rushed Down Hill and Struck Another—Boy Injured.

A serious trolley car collision occurred last night at Homestead Station of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford Electric Railway. Trolley Car No. 385 had stopped at the crossing of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad to wait for a train to pass when trolley car No. 92 dashed down the hill and ran into it. The platforms of both cars were smashed.

There were about twenty passengers in each car, and all were badly shaken up, but only one was injured. He was Clarence F. Galbraith, twelve years old, a son of Richard F. Galgraith of 311 High Point Avenue, West Hoboken. He was thrown against the car door. His nose was broken, his face badly cut, and his hand lacerated by broken glass. He was taken to his home.

European Travelers Arrived Here.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on incoming vessels were the following: White Star Line steamship Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown—B. Allan, W. W. Astell, H. F. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Hadji E. Benquiat, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bergen, Miss Bergen, Mrs. G. P. Bissell, Miss Bissell, T. H. Blackall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, R. E. Boocraem, Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Borel, Mr and Mrs. G. G. Brooks, L. T. Brown, G. R. Callender, the Rev. Louis Carew, Mr. and Mrs. D. Catlin, Miss Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Childe, James Dickie, C. S. Dodge, J. Munro Ferguson, the Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hare, James Hay, G. C. Hazelton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hoyt, J. Humphreys, S. M. Ilsley, the Rev. W. Walker Jubb, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kelly, W. F. Ladenberg, Sutton Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharples, Mr. and Mrs. Steward W. Smith, A. H. Swayne, J. W. Thompson, Baroness von Richthofen, H. T. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Watson, Dr. R. B. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Jr., Miss Williams, and Henry Winters. North German Lloyd steamship Aller, from Bremen—Mrs. Robert M. Gallaway, W. F. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McClintock, William F. Moffet, and W. L. Thorne.

Paid No Rent for Three Years.

Because there is a flaw in the title of the house, 250 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, the Misses Nolan have lived there rent free for three years.

The house is a three-story brick dwelling in good condition. It was sold Nov. 11, 1885, for taxes, and bought in by the city. The deed was delivered May 9, 1891. Nobody knows who occupied the house before the Misses Nolan moved in. For the first few months of their residence there a collector called regularly, but for three years no one has called.

Controller Palmer is ill. Deputy Controller Rowe said yesterday that some flaw in the title made the city unable to collect the rents.

Logan C. Murray Is Better.

Many in the financial centre were anxious yesterday in regard to Logan C. Murray, Vice President of the American National Bank of Louisville, Ky., who was supposed on Wednesday to be dying from heart disease. This reassuring dispatch from a member of the family was received yesterday by a friend in this city: "Mr. Murray is better to-day; case more hopeful." Mr. Murray is well known in this city through the prominent offices he held with the United States and Tradesmen's National Banks and his social life as a member of the Union League and Union Clubs.

AMERICAN IDEA TRIUMPHS

CORN-PITH CELLULOSE LAUDED BY HENRY W. CRAMP.

Tells the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers that It Is Superior to Foreign Product—Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers, begun yesterday at 12 West Thirty-first Street, brought together a distinguished gathering of marine architects and naval constructors, who listened with interest to the reading of a number of papers upon naval and maritime subjects by acknowledged authorities.

The first business transacted was the election of officers of the society for the year 1896-7. Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, succeeded himself as President. Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald was elected a Vice President, to serve with the nine others who were re-elected. W. L. Capps succeeded Frank L. Fernald, W. F. Durand succeeded Calvin B. Orcutt, J. E. Denton succeeded Frank W. Wheeler, and Edward Farmer succeeded J. F. Holloway as members of the Council.

Among the noted engineers and naval

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. (Member of New York Stock Exchange.) R. B. DODSON.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 252 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 367 Broadway, and 10 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE

Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ % on the above-mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on or after November 25th, 1896. Transfer books will be closed on the 16th and re-opened on the 27th. The certificates must be presented and the amount of dividend will be stamped thereon.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street,
New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R.R.Co.

More than THREE-QUARTERS of your bonds have been deposited under the Reorganization Plan and agreement with Central Trust Co., New-York, and Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

Deposits will be received until November 18, 1896. There is no expectation of an extension of time, and if one should be made a penalty will be imposed.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman,
70 Broad St.
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
CHARLES R. BATT, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 28 State St., Boston.
JOHN A. GRAHAM, Boston.

Central Pacific Stock.

Holders are requested to send their names and addresses and a statement of the amount of their holdings to the undersigned. Circulars containing information of interest to the stockholders will be forwarded.

L. W. MORRISON, 44 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Adams Express Company,
59 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 11, 1896.
The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 13, 1896, to the morning of Dec. 2 1896.
W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
American Express Company,
65 Broadway,
New-York, November 11, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the second day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 5th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 4th day of January, 1897. By order of the Board. CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak till last hour; then buoyant. Money on time and call at declining rates.

The security markets were notably dull during the greater part of yesterday, and while they were dull they were weak. During the last afternoon hour, however, a sudden change appeared. Briskness succeeded dullness, and declines made in two days of bearishness were practically recovered.

***

Evidences have been plenty that the market's setback came from causes that were not normal. A bearish sentiment was manufactured out of riff-raff fables, and there was free selling by speculators whose operations have much extended the short interest. When yesterday's market opened there were numerous confronting scarecrows. Most conspicuous was a tale of impending war with Spain. This information was hippodromed in artful ways, and while it did not scare out long stocks it did give professional pessimists a "reason" for more short selling.

***

A financial news agency summarizing this bugaboo incident ended by saying: "THE TIMES has no sensational story"—giving only facts. The wholesome way in which security markets closed for the day amply attested what most the financial world cares to rely upon—sensationalism or facts.

***

Wholly apart from such approval of THE NEW-YORK TIMES's fact-printing policy, the incident has interest as pointing out with clearness that the American situation has so changed—has become so universally better—that even when distresses are invented and paraded, however carefully and elaborately, they no longer have their former demoralizing effects. The scarecrow period is past. And in this is significance that no investor, or speculator either, can afford to ignore.

***

The American people have given up everlastingly worrying. The fashion now is to be hopeful, to be confident—and it is a fashion that promises to be permanent. Reasons in vast abundance there are for it, too—such reasons as our President has reverently named as a basis for National thanksgiving.

"For our preservation as a Nation and our deliverance from every threatened danger;

"For the peace that has dwelt within our boundaries;

"For our defense against disease and pestilence during the year that has passed;

"For the plenteous rewards that have followed the labors of our husbandmen;

"And for all the other blessings that have been vouchsafed to us."

***

Eloquence is in that phrase, "all the other blessings." They are not to be catalogued. They are too abundant to be recited. Wall Street sees them and Wall Street will reflect them, though not in Wall Street are they most in evidence, for the whole country is revivified by its deliverance from "threatened danger," by the dispensation of "plenteous rewards."

***

People who sell stocks short now are simply arraying themselves against a thorough-going, intelligent public sentiment—a fact made conspicuously plain in yesterday's security market revulsion from professional bear manipulation.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	2	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg pf.	3¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Manhattan	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nat. Starch	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅞	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	1½
Chicago Gas t. r.	¾	Peo. & East.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	U. S. Cordage	½
Consol. Gas	2½	U. S. Cordage pf.	⅝
Great Northern pf.	1	U. S. Cordage gtd.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Kan. & Mich.	5	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Met. Traction	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Am. Tel. & Cable	1⅜	Nat. Lead	¾
Bay State Gas	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Can. Southern	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Den. & Rio G.	⅝	Or. S. L. & U. N., all In. pd.	1¼
Ill. Central	⅝	Pullman Car	½
L. E. & Western	½	St. P. & Omaha	½
L., N. A. & C. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3⅜	Mid. of N. J. 1st	3
Brook. Elev. 1st	1	M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Nor. Pac. con. t. r.	1⅛
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1½	N. P. & Mon. 1st t. r.	1¼
Del., Lac. & W. 7s	1¼	Roch. & Pitts. con.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	3
Han. & St. Jo con.	1¼	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s.	4
L. & W. P. con. as.	1	U. S. Cord. 1st t. r.	1
Louis. & Nash. con.	1¼	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	2¾
L., N. A. & Chi. gen.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A., 1st con.	1½	N.Y. & Harlem 1st c. 1 U. P., D. & G., 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans at 3½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 5 per cent for five to six months. Commercial paper in good demand. Rates, 5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable and 5½@6 per cent. for single names four to six months to run, and 6@6½ per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $118,031,677; balances, $6,213,049; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $531,501.

Money on call in London, 3⅝@4 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange fairly steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@95¼, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75 premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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A significant development in the money market situation appears in the flood of money which out-of-town banks are sending to New-York to find a market. From New-England and New-York State and Ohio, especially, this supply is large. Rates are unstable. All the concessions now are from lender to borrower. It seems impossible to comprehend how two such different situations could exist in the same fortnight—the stringency, almost-panic, ten days ago, contrasted with the crowding offers of lenders to-day at any rate virtually that a borrower is willing to pay.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 15⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 99; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38½; St. Paul, ¼, to 80¼; New-York Central, ⅛, to 99, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 53⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 60¾, and Erie at 17½. British consols declined ⅝, to 110, for money and 110⅛ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £342,212 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 51.97 per cent., is now 52.40 per cent., against an advance from 58.02 per cent. to 58.16 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f. 57½c., and exchange on London at 25f. 22½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 2,882,000f. gold and a decrease of 802,000f. silver.

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A. A. Housman & Co. said yesterday regarding the foreign markets:

"London appears to sell more American stocks than it really does. From the foreign quotations one would suppose that the decline in Americans was due to free selling and a lack of support. But there is one fact which, if considered, will in a great measure explain the weakness of our stocks abroad.

"Before the election, London speculators liberally sold calls on American stocks, in anticipation of a silver victory and a consequent panic here. These calls are now falling due, and the prices which they bear are considerably lower than present figures. In St. Paul, for instance, where the calls amount to thousands of shares, the market price is now half a dozen points away from those on the privileges.

"Quite naturally, London speculators are not anxious to see American prices advance any further. Not only are they hammering quotations on their own Exchange, but they are doing all they can to spread the belief that the tendency abroad is to sell out holdings of American securities."

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The old and new 4s advanced ½, and the 5s ¼. The sales were $23,000 4s, 1925 coupon, at 119½@120. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	109½
4s, c., 1907	109⅝	110
4s, r., 1925	119⅞	120½
4s, c., 1925	119⅞	120⅝
5s, r., 1904	112	113
5s, c., 1904	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899	104⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..

In State bonds, $40,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s, of 1991, sold at 61⅛, seller, 20 flat; $4,000 do at 61⅝, regular way, and $1,000 Alabama, Class A, at 101¼.

AS TO GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. George W. Close of the Stock Exchange house of Cochran & Close, said yesterday regarding the market for Government bonds:

"Since the election Governments have been in good demand, and there has been quite an advance in prices. The demand is increasing, and there is every prospect of an improving market.

"It must be taken into consideration that at present prices municipal bonds pay investors better than the Government issues. There are many new city bonds to be marketed in the next few months, and the buying in these probably will keep the demand for Governments somewhat smaller than might be expected. But with the increasing demand for all kinds of investment securities, it will not take long for the whole list to get up where the return is no larger than that on Government securities.

"We find no disposition on the part of holders to sell out. They now feel secure in their investments, and they expect their securities to show considerable appreciations in value. And in many cases heavy purchases of Governments come from people who are already large holders.

"With the restoration of confidence that is daily spreading, and the business improvement that must come as a result of the settlement of our political troubles, I expect to see a gradually increasing demand for Government bonds and for all other kinds of investment securities, and a gradual advance in prices. People must not expect any great boom. There is no reason for it. But I can see no grounds for doubting a steady, gradual improvement."

BOND MARKET IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. A. B. Leach of the firm of Farson, Leach & Co., in talking of the investment outlook yesterday, said:

"A large increase appears in the demand for securities. Before the election it was practically nil. Now it is more than normal. There has been a corresponding advance in prices throughout the entire investment department.

"There is every prospect of the demand continuing to increase and prices to advance. There is yet a great deal of money uninvested that will come to the market in due time, and, while this money will make a large demand, the prevailing disposition of investors who now own securities to keep their bonds locked up will make a short supply. Holders of investment securities are doing very little selling, and, with prices advancing, they are likely to do still less.

"The coming revival in business and general improvement throughout the country is going to do much to further the restoration of confidence started by McKinley's election. And confidence on the part of the investors means that they will continue in the market for securities. The whole outlook is bright, and the tendency is all one way. I can see no other prospect for the bond market than a continuation of the strengthening and broadening that have been so apparent since the election."

INVESTMENT DEMAND GOOD.

Mr. Henry A. Glassford of C. T. Wing & Co. said yesterday in discussing the investment market:

"There is an excellent demand for all kinds of investment bonds. As soon as the election was over the investing class began placing orders for securities, and the inquiry has steadily increased since that time. Prices have risen, and the men who turned their bonds into gold before the election are now coming back to the market to repurchase their old securities at material advances.

"All investment issues are meeting with ready sale, and the demand is probably greatest in the high-priced, gilt-edged securities. Of the latter there are very few on the market. There is a general disposition on the part of bond owners to part with none of their securities and to watch the market for opportunities to add to their lines. Even in the more speculative issues holders are expecting higher prices, and are disposed to wait for them before realizing.

"I expect to see the investment market show further improvement in the next few months. I believe the demand will continue to increase and prices will rise accordingly. General business is improving and confidence is rapidly returning. All this points to good investment buying. But I hope it does not come too fast. To overdo the matter would mean disastrous consequences. We want steady improvement, and from the present outlook that is what we are going to have."

A BANKING VIEW.

Says The American Banker: "Everywhere we now find displayed the evidences of a new and doubtless more vigorous business revival than has been experienced in some time. Of course the mills that have resumed operations within a week constitute but an inconsiderable part of that vast fabric of industrial machinery which has been idle for some time.

"Once before within a year or so we saw a similar burst of activity, which soon again relaxed under variously adverse contingencies. But to-day the future seems less likely to develop untoward circumstances, and the present revival may be regarded, therefore, as intimating the development of a more permanent state of affairs. Gold has been coming into the country in great streams. The standard of value is not to be changed. A great political victory has just been won over a dangerous and unsympathetic element in the body politic. Capital which had been withheld from use is coming forth. Deposits which had been withheld from us is coming forth. Deposits which had been withdrawn for the purpose of conversion into gold, are returned, since the country has decided that the paper and the gold dollar shall be as one.

"But there is the recurring and apparently uncurable deficit, which may become the excuse for a temporarily disturbing alteration of the tariff. The deficit in October was nearly $8,000,000, and for the four months of the current fiscal year $32,889,577. Of course the Presidential campaign involving issues of unparalleled gravity has had most to do with the discouraging fact that the deficit for these months is greater than for the same months last year.

"We may be sure, however, that the revival of trade, which is now under way, will have a more favorable effect on the condition of the Treasury than that which has materialized in the last four months. After all, the principal thing now is that confidence is restored after a long period of distressing liquidation. Upon that rock we may now build with a sense of security which we have not felt in a long time."

STILL ANOTHER POWER.

Experiments are now to be made on the Manhattan Elevated system with a new motive power. The electric-storage system has made Mr. Sage enthusiastic. Mr. Gould sees advantages in compressed air. Both Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould have been interested in experiments made for them by the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies with track trolleys.

The new system is one that attracts the company's managers because it involves less expense in new equipment.

It is a coal oil motor. Petroleum is to be used on the present coal engines. An official order was given yesterday by Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould to have one of the locomotives now in use overhauled immediately for an exhibition of what oil power can do. The test will be made soon, and assurances are given by interested financiers that big economies can be practiced.

WALL STREET TALK.

Deacon S. V. White is going to California for a fortnight. He goes "for recreation," he says. One week on the cars going out, one week more coming back. The "recreation" is probably a re-creation of a certain Sugar Trust deal, wherein Mr. White is expected soon to play a leading part.

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Whisky Trust rebates are now legal, so a Western court holds, and Wall Street bids up the stock on the news that it did not expect.

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The new Ohio Bituminous Coal Association means vast value to stockholders in all the interested companies. Some suggestion of its importance, and some token of how bare Wall Street is of floating stocks, was given yesterday, when an order to buy a single hundred shares of Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling stock of the Ohio soft coal group sent the price up a whole dozen points.

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Security holders of these roads have had a tiresome period of waiting. They have a chance at rewards. Hocking Valley and Wheeling and Lake Erie, the most conspicuous of those dealt in on the Stock Exchange, already reflect the better conditions ahead.

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Crude stock jobbing efforts have been made to persuade Wall Street that a telegraph-telephone war is afoot. Quite a different state of things exists. Some official information will be given out before Nov. 30.

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Applying for Bay State Gas receivers and then consenting to let the receiverships go seems to be developing into what in "Gay New-York" was called "a habit." United States courts may some time resent being used as Wall Street annexes. There is no good reason—no reason good for the company—for taking this particular bunko company out of the hands of the court.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅜@65¼. Sales of 16,000 ounces at 64⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 752,107.60 ounces of silver bullion, against which 752 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 742 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,757,648
Imports for same period	76,863,859
Net imports	$26,106,211
Net exports to date, 1895	46,132,678
Net exports to date, 1894	70,201,272
Net exports to date, 1893	9,974,946

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .20.

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On the Consolidated, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek consols sold at .18, 500 Croesus at .02, 800 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, and 1,050 Standard at 1.50@1.45@1.50.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mercantile	170
American Ex.	170	Merchants'	185
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex.	145
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	National Union	175
Citizens'	125	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	200	Ninth National	110
Continental	135	National Bank N. A.	180
Corn Exchange	280	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	3000	Phenix	107
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	140
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	300	Second National	425
German-American	108	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Importers & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	145	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	205	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	210	Western National	114
Mechanics'	190		

There was a sale of 100 shares of Republic at 140.

A Conscience Contribution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A conscience contribution of $11, in an envelope postmarked Danville, Penn., was to-day received at the Treasury Department.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	..
American Bank Note	41	..
American Surety Company	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	35	40
Atlantic Mutual 7s scrip	103	..
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	155	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	101	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	108	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7½	10½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76½	79½
Celluloid Company stock	58	61
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	88	90
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	130½	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	165
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	37
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	..
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	95	99
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	99	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	68	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111½	..
†D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	340
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	205	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	55	60
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62	65
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	77	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	23	..
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	45	48
†Hoboken Ferry Company 5s	90½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	..
†Indianapolis Gas stock	125	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	100	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Journeay & Burnham	38	48
Journeay & Burnham pf.	87	93
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	..
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	105
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	..
Lorillard Company pf.	101	105
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9½	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	69	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	495	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	16½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	60	..
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	87	94
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	235	250
National Citizens' Bank	125	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	97
National Wall Paper stock	60	80
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. E. stubs	¾	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	42	44
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71½	73½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94½	96½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	12	..
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	12½	15
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. & p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	88½	91
Pratt & Whitney	8	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	..
Real Estate Trust Company	165	175
Retsof Mining Company bonds	43	48
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co.	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	158	163
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
†St. Paul Gas stock	57	60
Standard Gas	82	84
Standard Gas pf.	106½	108½
†Standard Gas 1st	100	..
Standard Oil Trust	252½	255
Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	25	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	88	94
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	50
Third Avenue Railroad	164	166
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
‡Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	95
Trenton Potteries	11	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	..
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	65	66½
†Union Ferry 5s	102	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	805	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67	75
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
United States Trust	1060	1075
Wagner Car Company	159	162
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	62½	65½
Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	17½	19½
Worthington Pump pf.	78	82

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ALA. GREAT SOUTHERN—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	310	310	.....
1st week Nov.	$29,341	$42,590	.....
From July 1	555,964	625,852	.....
From Jan. 1	1,225,979	1,324,015	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO S. W.—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Nov.	$112,307	$131,033	$122,489
From July 1	2,200,384	2,458,320	2,397,504
From Jan. 1	5,166,540	5,455,588	5,321,034
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTS.—			
Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Nov.	$74,740	$70,121	$61,743
From July 1	1,313,138	1,142,026	1,193,927
From Jan. 1	2,852,161	2,580,043	2,276,827
CLEVE., C. & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
4th week Oct.	$26,260	$24,219	$23,384
Month	77,102	68,863	75,053
From July 1	269,781	253,103	272,544
From Jan. 1	562,432	530,388	505,543
CIN., JACK. & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
From July 1	$10,344	$12,524	$11,426
From Jan. 1	302,168	308,824	242,625
From Jan. 1	597,655	530,981	535,564
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Nov.	$3,889	$5,534	$5,209
From July 1	106,973	119,542	112,130
From Jan. 1	235,908	256,311	241,391
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Nov.	$16,100	$23,137	$22,563
From July 1	369,039	419,267	395,331
From Jan. 1	895,777	922,570	887,757
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 11, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17⅜	525	American Cotton Oil..	16¾	17	16⅝	17	.....
58½	58⅞	395	Am. C. Oil pf., ex div.	58	58¼	58	58¼	— ⅛
112	114	75	American Express.....	113	113	112	112	.....
13¼	13⅜	34,176	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	13⅜	11⅛	13⅜	.....
31½	32	6,382	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	28½	32	28¼	32	+3⅜
121¾	121⅞	20,265	American Sugar Refs..	120¾	121⅞	120¼	121⅜	+ ⅝
102¾	103⅜	200	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	103	103	103	103	— ⅝
91	93	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co....	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	-1¼
83⅛	83½	5,870	American Tobacco	82⅞	83½	82¾	83½	+ ⅛
16⅛	16¼	4,025	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	4,373	At., T. & S. F. pf....	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	1⅛	300	Atlantic & Pacific.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	15	3,780	Bay State Gas.....	14	15	14	14⅜	— ⅛
22¾	23½	300	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	.....
95	96	60	Brooklyn Union Gas..	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	.....
50	50½	420	Canada Southern.....	50½	50½	50	50¼	— ½
18¼	18⅝	3,662	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
161	.....	5	Chicago & Alton.....	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	.....
82⅞	83	18,128	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	82⅛	83¼	81⅞	83	+ ⅝
78⅝	78½	11,655	Chicago Gas, t. r.....	77	78¼	77	78⅝	+ ⅜
78¼	78⅜	26,442	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅛
129	130	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130	130	130	130	.....
105½	106	1,770	Chicago & Northw....	105	106	105	106	+ ⅜
73½	73⅝	11,407	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	73	73½	72½	73⅛	+ ⅝
33	33½	906	C., C., Chi. & St. L...	32	33	32	32½	— ¼
84½	87	400	C., C., Chi. & St. L. pf.	85	85½	84½	85½	.....
45	50	100	C., Lor. & Wheel. pf....	49	49	49	49	.....
1⅞	2	500	Col. Coal & Iron, dev.	1½	2	1½	2	+1
27¼	27½	1,940	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	27	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅝
20	20¼	3,132	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	19¼	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
163½	164	1,227	Consolidated Gas Co..	160¾	163¾	160¾	163⅜	+2½
13⅜	13⅝	300	Denver & Rio Grande.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
46	46	900	Denver & R. G. pf....	45½	46¼	45⅝	45½	— ⅝
8¾	9	100	Des Moines & Ft. D....	9	9	9	9	— ¼
5½	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
100	101	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100½	100¼	100½	.....
17¼	17⅜	600	Erie	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	38	33	Erie 1st pf.....	36⅜	38	36⅜	38	.....
63	64	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	64	64	63½	63½	.....
32⅜	32⅞	713	Evans. & T. H.....	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32¼	+ ¼
45½	47	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.....	46½	46½	46½	46½	.....
14	14½	215	Flint & P. M.....	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
34	34½	4,348	General Electric.....	33⅜	34⅜	33	34	.....
112	120	100	Great Northern pf.....	118	118	118	118	+1
96¾	96¾	415	Illinois Central.....	95½	96¾	95½	96¼	— ⅝
56	57	50	Illinois Steel Co.....	55	55	55	55	.....
9	9½	30	Iowa Central.....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
32¼	33	100	Iowa Central pf.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
8	10	200	Kanawna & Michigan.	8	8	8	8	+5
28	28½	400	Lacledo Gas.....	27	28	27	28	+1½
19¾	20	1,200	Lake Erie & Western..	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	19¾	— ⅛
73¼	74	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
152	153½	360	Lake Shore.....	153	153	153	153	.....
52⅜	52⅝	8,645	Louis. & Nash.....	51¼	52¼	51	52¼	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅜	975	Louis., N. A. & Chi....	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
3	3½	312	L., N. A. & Chi. pf....	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
101½	101⅝	8,227	Manhattan Con.....	98¾	102	98¾	101⅜	+ ¾
108	108¾	1,105	Metropolitan Traction.	100½	100½	107¾	108½	-1
78	80	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
48	50	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	48	48	48	48	.....
63	67	80	Minneapolis Iron.....	62½	65	62½	65	.....
14⅝	14¾	1,105	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
30½	30⅞	2,615	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	30¼	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅛
25	25¼	2,661	Missouri Pacific.....	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
23	24	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	23¼	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅜
26¼	27½	100	National Lead Co.....	27	27	27	27	— ¾
91	91½	110	National Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
7⅞	8	150	National Starch.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
54	56	200	National Starch 1st pf.	55	56	55	56	+1½
7½	8½	465	New Central Coal.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
107	107½	780	New-Jersey Central....	107½	107½	107	107	— ½
96⅜	96¾	500	New-York Central.....	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝	96¼	+ ¼
13⅜	13⅝	105	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
11	11⅛	610	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	.....
29	29½	1,595	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	29½	29¼	29	29¼	— ½
5⅝	5¾	1,025	North American.....	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	.....
16⅜	16⅝	1,700	Nor. Pac., all in. pd..	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅜	.....
27⅞	28	7,870	Nor.Pac. pf., all in.pd.	27¾	28¼	27½	28	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	2,050	Nor. Pac. pf., wh. iss.	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	.....
16¾	16⅞	3,775	Ontario & Western....	16	16½	15⅞	16¼	— ⅛
17	17¼	103	Or.S.L. & U.N.,all in.pd	17	17	17	17	-1⅛
25½	25⅝	870	Pacific Mail.....	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
3	3⅛	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
7¼	8½	1,700	Peoria & Eastern.....	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+1
30⅞	31	25,840	P. & R., all in. pd....	30½	31⅜	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅛
50	55	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	52	52	52	52	+3
150	160	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	150½	150½	150½	150½	— ½
11½	12	250	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¼	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
42⅜	43	500	St. Paul & Omaha.....	42	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¼
16	17	300	Southern Pacific.....	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
11¼	11¾	2,080	Southern Railway.....	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
32⅜	32¾	9,264	Southern Railway pf.	31½	32½	31	32⅜	+ ¼
31⅞	31⅞	3,202	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ¼
11⅜	11¼	3,185	Texas Pacific.....	10⅞	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	— ¼
11⅜	11½	6,140	Union Pacific.....	11¼	11½	11	11½	.....
38	38⅛	150	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	.....
6½	6¾	2,970	United States Cordage.	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
12½	13	490	U. S. Cordage pf.....	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
24⅜	25½	1,000	U. S. Cordage gtd.....	24	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
11½	11⅜	2,500	United States Leather.	11	11½	11	11½	.....
67½	68	3,326	U. S. Leather pf.....	66¼	67¾	66¼	67⅜	+ ⅜
25¼	26	1,150	United States Rubber.	26	26	25	25¼	-1¼
81½	82	562	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81	82	80¾	82	+ ½
7½	7⅝	1,291	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
18¼	18⅝	1,501	Wabash pf.....	18½	18½	18	18¼	— ¼
95	100	50	Wells-Fargo Express..	96	96	96	96	.....
89¼	89⅜	6,528	Western Union Tel..	88¼	89⅜	88⅜	89¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	4,675	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅝	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
36⅝	35⅞	460	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	35½	35¼	34½	35¼	— ¼
Sales.....		207,801						

Silver.

64⅝	65¼	15,600	Bullion certificates....	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	152	156	Del., L. & W.	159½	160¾	Norfolk So.	65½	70
Albany & Sus.	175	..	D. M. & F. D. pf.	51	58	Nor. & West., all in. paid.	12¼	13
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62	D., S. S. & A. pf.	10¾	12½	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	23½	
Am Coal	111	125	Erie 2d pf.	22½	23½	Ohio Southern	18¾	19¼
Ann Arbor	10½	12½	F. & P. M. pf.	34	40	Ohio Southern	10	10
Ann Arbor pf.	25	25½	Homestake	34½	..	Ont. Mining	9	10
Am. Tob. pf.	105	106	Joliet & Chi.	155	..	Oregon Imp., t. r.	2	2¾
Balt. & O. S. W. pf.	17¼	18	Kan. & Mich.	3	4	Ore. R. & N., all in. paid.	21	23
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	K. & D. M. pf.	14	17	Penn. Coal	320	340
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Keokuk & W.	30	45	Peoria & Pekin U.	17	20
Brunswick Co.	1½	1½	Lacleda Gas pf.	75	80	People's Gas	97	98
Buff., R. & P.	11	25	Long Island	64	68	P., C. & St. L.	15	17
B., R. & P. pf.		65	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Quicksilver	2	3
Canadian Pacific	58	59	Man. Beach	10	12	Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Central Pac.	16¼	17¼	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Rens. & Sar.	181	186
Chicago G. W.	4½	6	Mexican Central	8½	9¼	Rome, W. & O.	112½	..
Chi. & Alt. pf.	166	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	1⅞	St. L. S. W.	5	5¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	50	Minn. & St. L.	20	21	St. J. & G. I.	1	2
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100	Morris & Essex	162	165	St. P. & Dul.	21	25
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s.	100	102	Nat. Lin. Oil	17	19	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
C. & N. W. pf.	148	150	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	St. P. & O. pf.	124	127
New Orleans pf.	102	..	New-England	45¼	45¾	St. P., M. & M.	109	113
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	..	N. Y. & N. H.	181	183	Third Avenue	164	166
C., H. V. & T. pf.	59¾	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.			Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Com. Cable	145	..	1st pf.		75	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Consol Coal	34	37	N. Y., C. & St. L.			U. S. Express	45	48
Del. & Hud.	127½	128	2d pf.	30¼	30½	West. Union Beef	7½	9

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,400	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11¼	13⅛	11¼	13⅛
70	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	28½	31¾	28½	31½
12,360	Am. Sug. Refs.	120⅞	122	120⅜	121⅞
420	Am. Tobacco	83½	83⅝	83	83½
400	A., T. & S. F.	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼
40	Ches. & Ohio	18	18	18	18
2,050	Chicago Gas	77⅛	78¾	77⅛	78¼
2,280	C., R. I. & Pac.	73	73½	72⅝	73½
8,120	C., B. & Q.	82	83⅜	82	83
11,960	Chi., M. & St.P.	78	78½	77⅞	78¼
10	Col. Fuel & I.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
310	Gen. Electric	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
650	Louis. & Nash.	51¼	52	51¼	52
420	Manhattan	99	101⅜	99	101¼
230	Mo. Pacific	25	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞
80	Mo., K. & T.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼
200	N. Y. Cent. pf.	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27⅜
10	N. Y., Ont. & W.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4,020	P. & R., all in.pd.	30¼	31	30¼	30⅜
20	Southern Ry.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
40	Southern Ry. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
200	S. W. of Ga.	94½	95	94½	95
20	Tenn. C. & I.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
70	Texas Pacific	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞
70	Union Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
220	U. S. Cordage	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,060	West. Union	88⅜	89¼	88¼	89½
48,610					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$400	Am. Sp. Mf. scrip.	78	78	78	78
17,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	43⅜	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞
4,000	Chi. & Erie 1st.	110½	111	110½	111
10,000	Nor. Pac. 5s.	64½	64½	64½	64½
6,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	91⅝	91⅝	91	91
$41,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.08	.07
Belcher	.43	.44
Best & Belcher	.85	.87
Bodie Consolidated	.59	.58
Bulwer	.42	.40
Challar	*1.70	*1.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.65	*1.70
Crown Point	*.46	*.36
Gould & Curry	*.60	.63
Hale & Norcross	1.15	*1.20
Mexican	.59	.61
Mono	.16	.16
Ophir	1.20	1.25
Potosi	.73	.69
Savage	.58	.58
Sierra Nevada	.60	.62
Union Consolidated	.50	.50
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.42	.45

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 12.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.07¾	.07¾
Anaconda	1.33	1.32
Argentum	.40	.40
Blue Bell	.09	.09½
Consolidated	.17½	.17½
Elkton	1.78	1.80
Gibson	.52	.48½
Golden Fleece	1.00	1.00
Isabella	.42½	.42½
Jefferson	.12	.12½
Rosa	.15½	.15½
Pharmacist	.19	.19½
Portland	1.39	1.36
Union	.83½	.84
Work	.09	.09

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The market was rather dull and uninteresting. Diamond Match attracted most of the attention of traders, fluctuating between 135 and 140, closing about 139, one point higher than yesterday. The balance of the list was very little changed. Bonds continue in good demand at advancing prices. The International Packing 6s scored the largest advance, owing to the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock. They closed at 79¾, against 74 yesterday.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. N. Y. Peters & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	30½	30¾	30¼	..
Cal. & C. C. & Dock	67	69	*69¾	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15	16½	*15½	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	39	39¾	*39	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	38	39	38	41
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	48	51
C. So. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	2	2½	*2½	..
Chi. City Railway	*235	..	*235	..
Chicago Telephone	*170	..	..	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	137	139	*138½	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	22¼	22⅝	*22⅜	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*18	..	*19	..
Mil. City Brew. pf.	*15½	..	..	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	*40	..	..	..
New-York Biscuit	*62	..	*63	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	*226	..	*230	..
Street's W. S. C. Line	*15¼	..	*15⅜	..
Street's W. S. C. La. pf.	*63	..	..	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	*94	..	*97	..
Western Stone			*61	..

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	..	97½	98½	
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*98	..	98	..
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	..
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	61¾	64	
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100	..	100	100¼
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	*101¾	..	..	..
Chi. G. L. & Coke 5s	*92½	..	*92½	..
Consumers' Gas 5s	..	..	88	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	..	..	*72	..
Met. Elevated 5s	..	..	38	40
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	..	..	100
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	*100¾	..
W. C. & R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	*100¼	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	..	..	*98¼	..

*Last sales.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The local market was moderately active, with a continuance of the reactionary tendency which set in yesterday. The undertone, however, continues good and on any change in the temper of the traders, prices will rally sharply, as the amount of floating stocks is very small. The Traction stocks were without special feature, and closing prices were at a decline, extending to ½ in Metropolitan, ⅝ in Indianapolis, ¼ in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and ⅜ in Electric and People's 4s. In the specialties, there was a fair distribution of trading, but in a small way. Welsbach Light opened ⅝ lower, at 56, rallied to 57, and closed at 56⅛. Storage Battery preferred declined in the early session ⅝, to 33, but rallied subsequently to 33½, at which it closed. The common opened down ¼, at 30¼, made a further decline to 30, and rallied at the close to 30½. United Gas Improvement was neglected, and on fractional lots reacted to 73½. Pennsylvania Heat stocks were heavy, especially the preferred, which lost ⅝, selling at 22¼. The remainder of the list closed fractionally lower, but firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18½	18¾	18½	18⅝
Cambria	45⅞	46	46¼	46½
Choctaw	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
Con. Trac. stock	21	22	21½	22½
Electric Storage	30½	30⅝	30⅜	31
Electric Storage pf.	33¼	33½	33	33⅜
Electro-Pneumatic	½	..	..	½
Hestonville	51½	..	51½	..
Hestonville pf.	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	23¼	..	23½	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49¾	50	49¾	50
Indianapolis	19	19½	19½	20
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21½	22	22	..
Lehigh Navigation	44	45	44	44½
Lehigh Valley	33½	34	33⅞	34
Metropolitan Traction	108⅜	108¾	109	109⅜
Northern Central	66	..	65	..
Northern Pacific	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
Pennsylvania	52⅝	53	52⅜	53
Penn. Light, H. & P.	14	14½	14⅜	14⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	22	22¼	22¼	22⅜
Penn. Steel	39	39	39	40
Penn. Steel pf.	70	..	70	70
Phila. Traction	69½	69¾	69⅝	69¾
Phila. & Erie	17	20	17	20
Reading	15 7-16	15½	15 5-16	15⅜
Union Traction	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
United Cos. of N. J.	237	238	237	238
United Gas Imp.	73¼	74	73	73½
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	3	2⅞	3
Welsbach	56	56½	56⅜	57
Welsbach of Canada	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Welsbach Commercial	29	30	30	31
Welsbach Commercial pf.	69	70	69¼	70

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	70	75	75	80
N. J. Con. 5s	..	..	86½	86½
Newark Pass. 5s	104	..	104	..
People's Trac. 4s	94	..	94	..
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	72¾	73	73	73¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of November, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$112,201,834
Gold bullion	48,238,423
Total	$160,440,258
Net outstanding gold certificates	88,165,669
Balance	*$122,274,589
Standard silver dollars	$370,979,784
Silver bullion	759,423
Total	$371,739,207
Net outstanding silver certificates	358,247,417
Balance	13,491,790
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,748,484
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	111,961,846
Total	$122,710,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	122,710,280
United States notes	$4,788,410
Net outstanding currency certificates	33,950,000
Balance	50,818,410
Treasury notes of 1890	$20,885,676
National bank notes	11,745,689
Fractional silver coin	14,663,452
Fractional currency	32
Minor coin	1,116,213
Deposits in National banks	16,684,944
Bonds and interest paid	2,971,986
Total	$87,067,994
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	6,628,324
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,068,960
Disbursing officers' balances	26,189,922
Post Office Department account	2,695,013
Miscellaneous items	2,180,349
Total	$44,757,470
Balance	42,810,524
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$228,895,314

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act of July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $483,725; from customs, $370,550, and miscellaneous, $34,710.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $581,118.

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$370,550	$4,237,500	$51,203,935
Internal revenue	483,725	4,948,978	56,255,141
Miscellaneous	34,710	472,808	7,658,589
Total	$888,986	$9,659,286	$115,117,666

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$538,000	$3,879,000	$44,455,300
War	150,000	1,540,000	20,274,513
Navy	155,000	919,000	13,408,534
Indians	38,000	469,000	4,583,840
Pensions	303,000	5,521,000	52,849,842
Interest	87,000	2,605,000	17,708,926
Total	$1,271,000	$14,933,000	$153,280,957
Excess of expenditures over receipts	382,013	5,273,713	38,163,290

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
	$154,540	$291,490	$839,240
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	75,660	408,027	2,588,420

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$460,678,843	$85,848,753	$555,527,596
This fiscal year	44,389,870	5,810,445	50,200,315
This month	4,008,712	826,362	4,835,104
This day	100,270	19,640	119,910

Messrs. Bache & Co. report the following receipts of gold and silver coin at the Sub-Treasury to-day:

Gold coin	$1,000
Silver dollars	1,000
Silver certificates	1,000
Total	$3,000

Messrs. Bache & Co. report the following exports of specie from the port of New-York to-day:

Gold	$1,000
Silver	1,000
Total	$2,000

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DU BERCEAU, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-law6mF

FELL, MORTIMER L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER L. FELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, Room 80, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1896. RICHARD KEMBLE BOCKOVEN, Executor. o16-law6mF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold for William N. Clendinning to a builder, for improvement, the four lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James Bleecker sold, under foreclosure, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, plaintiff, at $21,000, the three-story brick stable, 120 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, to Henry S. Van Beuren and others, plaintiffs, at $22,000, the five-story brick flat, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 30 by 100.11.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold for the executor, at 59 Liberty Street, to J. R. Thomas at $59,000, the four-story and basement stone dwelling, 40 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 148-160 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 225 by 100.11, seven five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $55,007; prior mortgages, $138,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, west side of First Avenue, from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, 201.4 by 140 eight four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,236.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, by Ralph S. Voorhees of 251 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $2,700.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, by same owner; cost, $2,700.

Hancock Street, east side, 150 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Albert Maumann of Hancock Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

Prospect Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a one-story and attic frame barn, by Frederick W. Cajar of Prospect Avenue, owner; cost, $310.

One Hundred and seventy-sixth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Fleetwood Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John C. Blake of 384 Mount Hope Place, owner; cost, $4,500.

Decatur Avenue and Mosholu Parkway, for a three-story and attic frame dwelling, by Louisa R. Krauss of 2,969 Decatur Avenue, owner; cost, $5,200.

No. 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for two six-story brick stores and flats, by John Van Dolsen of 133 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; cost, $60,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Katonah Avenue, alterations to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Charles F. Murphy of Woodlawn, owner; cost, $800.

Brook Avenue, east side, 170 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Patrick McCabe, owner; cost, $600.

No. 456 West Fortieth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick boarding house and meeting room, by Julia Schneider of 456 West Fortieth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 243 Monroe Street, alterations to a two-story and basement brick store and tenement, by Coleman G. Williams of 760 Broadway, owner; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, Lot 80, map of Central Morrisania, part of Bathgate Farm; William H. Oliver and wife to John Van Dolsen..... $8,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft s of Lot 141, map of village of Mount Hope, 24th Ward; same to same..... 11,000

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 139 ft s of proposed 5th St, 19x100, 24th Ward; Michael J. Hogan to Thomas R. Fleming..... 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 25 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) 19x100; same to same. 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 44 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) 19x100; same to Adolph Offenberg..... 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 82 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) 19x100; same to same.... 1

5TH ST, (proposed,) s s, 118.4 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 36.8x100; same to same..... 1

5TH ST, (proposed,) s s, 100 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 18.4x100; same to same.... 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 101 ft s of proposed 5th St, 38x100; same to Josephine Greis..... 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 158 ft s of proposed 5th St, 30.3x107.5x36.3x106.5; same to John F. Niebuhr..... 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 63 ft s of proposed 5th St, 19x100; same to Fred Puseman..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 402.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x121.8x25x117.11; St. Ann's Av, e s, 427.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x105.5x25x121.8; John Van Dolsen and wife to William H. Oliver and wife..... 50,000

LENOX AV and 130th St, s w corner, 25x100; Francis J. C. Thomson and another to Maximilian L. Thomson..... 1

ALLEN ST, 121; Martin Engel to John Leepziger..... 1

ALLEN ST, e s, 99.9 ft n of Broome St, 249x87.6; same to same..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner 167th St, 122x100; Babette J. Fleig and another to George Ehret..... 1

HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner Interian Av, 81x162x82.6x175.6; Eliza Van Schaeck to John J. Brady..... 10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Ada E. Hawe to Eliza Van Schaeck..... 10,000

158TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Creston Av, 25x115.2; William T. Delaney to Mary Delaney..... 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 93.9 ft s of 182d St, 100x122; Charles C. Creighton and others to Charles Creighton..... 1

LOT 116, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Gustave Scholz and another to Robert Marshall..... 200

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x160; Frederick W. Clark, referee, to Frederick C. Dexter..... 500

LOT 116, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; William H. Sweny to Gustav Scholz and another..... 200

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Creston Av, 25x116.4; Mary Delaney to William T. Delaney..... 1

ALLEN ST, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Martin Engel to John Leipziger..... 1

1ST AV, 1777; Thomas F. Hines and wife to Melissa R. Holmes..... 18,500

MORRIS AV, north corner of Warren St, 50x85; Richard McQuillen and wife to Thomas Bennett..... 1

22D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 128.9x irregular; Albert Sichel and wife to Henry J. Schwartz..... 1

23D ST, n s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x08.9; John Dwyer to Ellen T. Dwyer..... 1

22D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 128.9x irregular; Henry J. Schwartz to Martin H. Lehmaier and others..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; also 98th St, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Bertha Smith and another to Clotilde Girardey..... 1

JAMES ST, w s, 27 ft n of Oak St, 27x75; Allesandro La Sala to Maria La Sala. 1

31ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 153x199.4x126x197.6; William H. Rader to Amelia R. Lowther..... 1

124TH ST, 53 West; John McCabe to Frederick C. Zobel..... 1

92D ST, 143 West; Emma Stahl to William O. Horn..... 1

71ST ST, 329 West; William Bradley and wife to Josephine G. Erskine..... 1

CANNON ST, 57; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Michael Fay and another..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 79 ft s of 31st St, 19.9x80; Leopold H. Goldsmith and wife to Hoffman Miller..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 70th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Frederic de P. Forster..... 12,500

46TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of 9th Av, runs n 50.5x s e 5.7x s w 46.11; William Rankin and wife to The Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 77th St, 24.6x irregular; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to George F. Vietor..... 8,000

64TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100; Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, to Edward J. Hanley..... 1,400

89TH ST, s s, 186 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.8; Charles F. Atherton to Ella M. Sanger.. 22,000

86TH ST, s s, 166 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.8; Same to same..... 22,000

145TH ST, n s, 243.8 ft w of Boulevard, 18.9x90; Isabella N. Leo to Elizabeth M. Chamberlain..... 1

LOT 92 to 99, map of Charles M. Connolly, 12th Ward; Jacob Hess to Union Real Estate Company..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas B. Connolly to Jacob Hess..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, n w s, part of Lot 11, map of North Morrisania, 25x118x26.7x—; William A. Romkey and wife to August Hahn and another..... 3,800

HOME ST, n s, 167 ft w of Tinton Av, 100x145x100x140; Catharine M. Dawson to Charles Hohl..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BATTENFELD, Henry, to Frederick C. Fleck; 167 Willis Av, store, &c., 5½ years..... $900

O'BRIEN, Patrick, to Matilda Herman; 307 East 100th St, 3 years..... 312

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WEBER, August, to Henry Herrmann and another; 1,451 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,200

CHAPIN, Emelia W., to Nellie B. Taft; 44 and 46 West 25th St, 3 years..... 7,200

MYERS, Augustus, and wife to Thomas G. Patterson; s s of 21st St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x200 to 20th St, 10 years..... $1,600 to 1,700

SEELIG, Adolph, to Adolph Heller and another; 88 2d Av, 3½ years..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BLIZZARD, Mary A., to Maria Schafer; s e corner of Arnow Place and Main St, 1 year..... $5,000

ERSKINE, Josephine G., to William Bradley; 326 West 71st St, 3 years..... 1,000

FAY, Michael and William, to Pincus Lowenfeld; 57 Cannon St, 6 months..... 2,275

HAWKINS, Henry C., to German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 31st St, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,500

HAHN, August, and wife to Anna S. Finck; n w s of Courtlandt Av, at intersection with branch railroad, part of Lot 11, map of North Melrose, 3 years.. 2,000

HESS, Jacob, to Jacob Stern; Lots 92 to 99, map of Charles M. Connelly, 12th Ward, 3 years..... 5,000

HOGAN, Michael J. D., to Bernard Greis; s s of proposed 5th St, 100 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 8 months..... 600

SAME to Carr Lumber Company; e s of Green Lane, or Av, 139 ft s of proposed 5th St, 3 months..... 700

KILPATRICK, Edward, and wife to Frederic de P. Foster, attorney; s s of 67th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 months. 1,500

LEIPZIGER, John, and wife to Martin Engel; e s of Allen St, 99.9 ft n of Broome St, demand..... 13,500

SAME to same; n s of Allen St, 125 ft n of Delancey St, demand..... 16,000

SAME to same; 121 Allen St, demand..... 10,000

MOETZ, George F. L., and wife to Susan R. Wiggins; n e corner of St. John's Av and Bayard St, 3 years..... 500

McGUIRE, Thomas J., and wife to Franziska Feist; s s of 44th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MONEGHAN, Elizabeth J., to William A. Martin; 417 West 18th St, 1½ years.. 1,500

OLIVER, William H., and wife to Harriet Balcom; w s of Washington Av, Lot 80, map of Central Morrisania, part of Bathgate Farm, 3 1-6 years..... 2,500

SAME to John Van Dolsen; e s of St. Ann's Av, 402.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 1,000

O'TOOLE, Elizabeth, to Horace G. Booth; s w corner of Fox and 169th Sts, notes.. 400

PEASLEY, Emma and Charles W., to Clara T. Van Steenbrogh; n s of 183d St, part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, 1¼ years..... 1,500

PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, and wife to Absalom P. Bachman; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 144th St, 3 months..... 2,000

SAME to same; n s of 144th St, 97 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 months..... 2,000

RAND, Mary L., to trustee of George L. Pease, deceased; n s of 55th St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 16,000

SUTTON, Charlotte A., to George C. Engel; 480 3d Av, lease, demand..... ....

UECKERMANN, William, and wife to Rosa Brock; s s of 113th St, 245 ft w of 5th Av, (No. 16,) 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to Rosa Brock; 18 West 113th St, 1 year..... 2,000

VAN SCHAICK, Eliza, to Ada E. Hawe; s e corner of High Bridge Road and Fleetwood Av, 3 years..... 5,000

WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Alexander M. Todd; 230 to 236 Cherry St, 6 months..... 1,524

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Catherine Dellamore; s s of Christopher St, 177.9 ft e of Waverley Place, 8 months..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIRSS, Elizabeth H., to Isaac P. Smith.. $3,000

JONES, Josephine K., and others, executors of John D. Jones, to Sarah Floyd Jones..... 6,138

KELLY, Duncan, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (two assignments,) 2 years..... ....

McDONNELL, Peter, to Albert Sichel.... 1,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Katharine R. Jackson, (two assignments).... 14,637

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charlotte B. Arnold..... 9,000

TODD, Alexander M., to Alexander Haft and Morris Levy..... 1

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New-York, trustee of John Simkins for Ruth Simkins, to Ruth S. Thayer..... 1

VAN BEUREN, Henry S., Frederick T. Adams, and Mary S. Van Beuren to Henry S. and Frederick T. Van Beuren, trustees..... 1

WALSH, Catherine, to George F. Hermann..... 1

Lis Pendens.

LENOX AV, s w corner 134th St, 25x100; Elizabeth W. Ferriter against Francis J. C. Thomson, (action to declare lien.)

BROOME ST, 508; Department of Buildings against James McKibben, (violation of building laws.)

43D ST, 145 West; Thomas F. Walsh against Honora L. Cabassud and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

OLIVER ST, e s, 88.9 ft s of Madison St, 30.1x 69x29.10x72.2; Oliver St, e s, 58.8 ft s of Madison St, 30.1x72.2x29.9x75; Louise Lese against Max Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

15TH AV, s w s, 205.6 ft n w of 4th Av, three lots, each 33.4x114; William's Bridge; Ellen L. Pierce against William F. Cox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; John Fritzscher and others against Filippo Cirrito and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x 99.11; Hiram C. Kroh against Grace Osborne and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

50TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Continental Trust Company, trustees, against Eugene Frankel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

53D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 100x100.5; James H. Allinger against Elsworth L. Striker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

14TH ST, 44 East; John Horn against James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees and owners; Edward F. Smith and others, contractors..... $250

BLOCKS bounded by Amsterdam and 11th Avs, 153d and 155th Sts; Vincenzo Bozzone against Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; Dawson & Archer, contractors; Stefano Colletto, sub-contractor. 27

22D ST, 207 to 215 East; Julius Ruge against John Lehmaier and John Schwarz, owners; Hervey Thompson, contractor..... 415

LEGGETT PLACE, e s, 300 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x200; James A. and E. T. Woolf against J. C. Velders, owner; J. A. Barry, contractor..... 419

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 74.9x97; Alyea & Hughes against Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., owner and contractor.. 4,024

92D ST, 153 East; same against Stephen A. and Mary E. Palmer, owners; William Hughes, contractor..... 906

RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 81st St, 62.11x112.7x62.2x103; Norwalk Lock Company against Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 328

SAME PROPERTY; John L. C. Graves against same..... 3,372

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackle vs. Erhardt. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 16—Bolles vs. The Outing Company. 19—United States vs. Wells & Knight. 20—Johns Manufacturing Company vs. Robertson. 21—Johns Manufacturing Company vs. Robertson. 22—Same vs. same. 23—Israel vs. Gale. 24—Carter Crume Company vs. Ashley.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Case on.

55—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs apneals.

2019—Semon Bache & Co. vs. United States. 1912—United States vs. Hamburger & Co. 1913—Stern vs. United States. 1264—Frankenberg vs. United States. 2023—King vs. United States. 698—J. Rosentbal & Co. vs. United States. 699—A. Strauss & Co. vs. United States. 2142—Lahey & Duncan vs. United States. 2062—Roebling's Sons vs. United States. 2217—The H. B. Claflin Company vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

Motion Calendar—Adjourned Cases.—1—United States vs. Compagnie Francaise, &c. 2—Butler vs. Coleman. 3—Trumberlake vs. Strauss. 4—Mitchell vs. Frankel. 5—Williams vs. Greene. 6—Same vs. Wilcox. 7—Cone vs. Tuscaloose Manufacturing Company.

Cases Noticed.—8—Blythe, Green, Jourdain & Co. vs. Corn Exchange Bank. 9—Clark vs. Clews. 10—Lilienthal vs. Drucklieb. 11—Reisch vs. Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. 12—Signal and Control Company vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 13—Mesinger vs. Humber & Co., America. 14—Simplix Dairy Company vs. Cole. 15—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Standard Electric Lamp and Novelty Company. 16—Maitland vs. Bickett. 17—Smith vs. Pendergast. 18—Glaton vs. Sherman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

157—Smith vs. Steamboat Nutmeg State. 36—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoeniela. 120—Hastorf vs. Steam Tug Governor. 155—McWilliams vs. Tug Nottingham. 170—Matheson vs. Schooner Jennie E. Righter. 158—Schultze vs. Barge Progress. 180—Ramsey vs. Barge Pohatcong. 181—Anderson vs. Steamship Cuba.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Adjourned Motions.—Matter of Sackett vs. Waldron. 2—Same vs. Same. 3—Mutual Life Insurance Company. 5—Albright vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—O'Reilly vs. Dale. 5—American Surety Company vs. Crow. 6—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 7—Metz vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 8—Bomeisler vs. Forster. 9—Benedict vs. Arnoux. 10—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 11—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c. 12—Pyne vs. Phillips. 13—McCone vs. Gallagher. 14—American Surety Company vs. Crow.

Non-enumerated Motions.—20—Wise vs. L. & C. Wise. 4—People ex rel. O'Brien vs. Cruger. 9—Randolph vs. Susquehanna Water, Power and Paper Company. 23—Arthur vs. Dalton. 25—Brownas vs. The Mayor, &c. 27—Terry vs. Moore. 29—New-York City Baptist Mission Society vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 30—Sheehan vs. Carvalho.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated Motions.—1—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp. 2—Ludden vs. Degener. 3—Degener vs. Ludden. 4—Matter of Columbian Book Binding Company. 5—Anderson vs. Heine. 6—Weintraub vs. Smith. 7—Manning vs. Rutter. 8—German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company vs. Coogan. 9—Dunn vs. Travis. 10—Edwards vs. R. Rothschild, Sons & Co. 11—Simermeyer vs. Block. 12—Matter of Board of Ercuation, (Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.) 13—People, &c., vs. Wittmack. 14—Williams vs. Murray. 15—Wilson vs. Maretti. 16—Findel vs. Findel. 17—Lee vs. Bowden. 18—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 19—Altschul vs. Kaufman. 20—Edelmuth vs. Schwarzschild. 21—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. 22—Corey vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 23—Higgins vs. McCart. 24—Creed vs. De Graef. 25—Schloss vs. Traitel. 26—McCabe vs. Curtis. 27—Hutkoff vs. Dawson. 28—Arundell vs. Guiterman. 29—Kohn vs. Schwab. 30—Sullivan vs. Simmins. 31—Matter of Board of Education, (Fifty-fourth Street.) 32—Matter of Gildemeester. 33—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company. 34—Ettinger vs. Ettinger. 35—Dorney vs. Shea. 36—Matter of Thompson. 37—Matter of Verret. 38—Dunn vs. Wiley. 39—Megill vs. Magic Introduction Company. 40—Festera vs. Gray. 41—Tolson vs. Cronin. 42—Farrel vs. New-York Press Publishing Company. 43—Hayward vs. Church. 44—Shannon vs. Federgreen. 45—Williams vs. Williams. 46—Waters vs. Waters. 47—Heilbrum vs. Stein. 48—Sully vs. Jamison. 49—De Miranda vs. De Carrillo. 50—Vidal vs. Reilly. 51—Smith vs. Hall. 52—Matter of L. F. Frommer & Co. 53—Daily vs. Coykendall. 54—Matter of Horatio and Gansevoort Streets. 55—Montagu vs. Montagu. 56—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. Steinhardt. 57—Matter of Smith. 58—Rice vs. Riehl. 59—Davidow vs. Auerbach. 60—Ridabock vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 61—De Lara vs. De Lara. 62—Same vs. Muller. 63—Bischoff vs. Engel. 64—Matter of Dodd. 65—Neely vs. Kaufman. 66—Coddington vs. Bond. 67—People, &c., vs. Solomon. 68—Sprigg vs. Dickman. 69—Snhrada vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 70—Congress Brewing Company vs. Sztroh. 71—Wertheimer vs. Charles Seale & Co. 72—Mariano vs. Mariano.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.—1—Matter of East Eighty-fourth Street. 2—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. 3—Huber vs. Buckl.

Preferred Causes.—3517—Van Schaick vs. Etzeld. 3751—Meehan vs. Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3388—Ellis vs. Jacob. 2340—Hume vs. Hume. 2836—Appleby vs. Appleby. 3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer. 3472—Henly vs. Dwyer. 3396—Keogh vs. Hubbard. 2862—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey. 3442—Egan vs. Egan. 3396—Corwell vs. Harris. 2947—Neuberger vs. The Mayor, &c. 3365—Kaiser vs. Schwab. 3207—Tiberuacle Baptist Church vs. Rockefeller. 3371—Kalshoven vs. Kalshoven. 3372—Yellow Pine Company vs. Thatcher. 3340—Brower vs. Whitman. 3490—Ludwig vs. Lazarus. 2636—Schuck vs. Schuck.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Nov. 16th.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—8577—Olsson vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 6913—Boatwick vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midifies vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7639—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9773—Cors vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8852—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 9528—Lyall vs. Shalk. 9161—Nathan vs. Betch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

3784—Guilfoyle vs. Seeman. 3055—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. 3534—Hoar vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3856—Ward vs. Union Railway Company. 8491—Oaksmith vs. Baird. 3957—Victorson vs. Wissner. 3900—Colman vs. same. 4241—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 4256—Zagoren vs. Newcorn. 4262—Colleru vs. Kranichfeld. 4274—Atterbury vs. Hawley. 4342—Jungman vs. Felke. 4482—Clarke vs. Paull. 4496—Del Genovese vs. Galligan. 2930—Stoney Creek Red Granite Company vs. Lawrence. 3197—Rubenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3118—Smith vs. same. 2989—Moses vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3981—Thadden vs. same. 3999—Kreek vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4021—Schiller vs. Fish. 4047—McDonald vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4063—Humerfelt vs. Cromwell. 4066—Whitney vs. same. 4074—Glennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3608—Stowe vs. Cassidy. 2171—Hillermann vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 3982—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 4152—Litsky vs. Davenport. 4135—Gluck vs. Schmidt. 4383—Engelberg vs. Dugan. 4387—Fairfax vs. Easton. 4393—Holmes vs. Smith. 4397—McMahon vs. Spotten. 4399—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. Dreon. 4402—Powelka vs. Axebrad. 4435—Southern National Bank vs. Mallet. 4447—Wheeler vs. Smith. 4458—Raymond vs. Barem. 4459—Same vs. same. Inquest—4151—Muldoon vs. Ashworth.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gierich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John Carmichael, Michael Geiger, John Hess, Katharine Nuss, Louis Sarchammer, Isadora C. Corwin. At 2 P. M.—Thomas Drumm. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1254—Contested will of Canigunda Balker.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. —Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

3158½—Goldwasser vs. Elsner. 851—Rilli vs. Nicoll. 204—Agowan Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 2940½—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1426—Young vs. Patterman. 1427—Severin vs. Hopfer. 1428—Lange vs. Bushe. 1429—Zuzukgian vs. Bill. 1430—Marshall vs. Bach. 1431—Foise vs. Ullman. 1432—Meyers vs. Tamsen. 1433—Weinman vs. same. 1434—Mooney & Boland Detective Company vs. Riker. 1435—Wedekind vs. Bauerman. 1436—Vignan vs. Corbett. 1438—Dolan vs. Duffy. 1439—Klein vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1440—Rhodes vs. Murray. 1441—Ohumacht vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1442—Wickert vs. same. 1444—Muir vs. Haslam. 1445—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith. 1446—Rousseau vs. Coleman. 1447—Bentell vs. Scharff. 1448—Huckfeld vs. Schiele. 1449—Pettit vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 1450—Briggs vs. Sam. 1451—Nevison vs. McKelvey. 1453—Tierney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1454—Schiff vs. Rose.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

902—Clark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1267—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 651—Thomas Wylie Litho Company vs. Morris. 1287—Sire vs. Kemp. 889—Waehle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 732—Dilg vs. Kupfer. 1284—Burns vs. Chadwick. 542—Schaefer vs. Bell. 826—Carroll vs. Stein. 894—Schribner vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1076—Farmer vs. Stachelberg. 1086—McCloskey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1222—Manda vs. Wells-Fargo Company. 1224—Steel vs. Romaine. 1226—Bendix vs. McDonald. 1816—Ward vs. [illegible]. 1877—Atwood vs. Boos. 917—Breanen vs. [illegible]. 823—Todd vs. Carney. 599—Whitlock vs. McGlincey. 693—McDonald vs. Roth. 703—Raphael vs. Alley. 713—Browning vs. Browning. 614—Krauss vs. Cohen. 1085—Murphy vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1195—La Boutellier vs. Holcombe. 242—Ruers vs. Fish. 1241—Eben vs. Brown.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1164—Greenbaum vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 982—Kuhrt vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 949—Atlas vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 322—Wolschousky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 968—Flegenheimer vs. Mascho. 3675½—Dunn vs. Stokes. 656—Reinheimer vs. Theuer. 495—Sandman vs. Baylies. 781—Dietz vs. Tritsch. 681—Reinhardt vs. Gomprecht. 581—Yeamans vs. Clayton. 436—Hirsch vs. Vomburg, Hirsch & Co. 338—White vs. Kraus. 561—Fowler vs. Lewin. 526—Scheuer vs. Jacob.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. —Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Case on.

3215—McCurdy vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 1437—Klenert vs. Iba. 2379—Maxwell vs. Donohue. 3060—Yellow Pine Company vs. Heesemann. 3067—Werner vs. Neufeld. 3544—Horton vs. Lewis. 2879—United Granite Company vs. Neuberg. 3532—Werner vs. Hartwell. 3354—J. H. Mohlman & Co. vs. Meagher. 3367—Landon vs. Crosher. 2350—Eavano vs. Heath. 3230—Potts vs. New-York and Westchester Water Company. 3088—Carpenter vs. White. 3240—Perry vs. Marsh. 2585—Wilson vs. Kimball. 2568—Southern National Bank vs. Strauss. 3125—Jacobs vs. Von Praag. 2102—Railway Advertising Company vs. Young Brothers. 2392—Berwin vs. Meyer. 3362—Stokes vs. Schildnecht. 3071—Stearns vs. Breschel. 3146—Stanley vs. Noble. 2186—Evers vs. Jacobs. 3353—Spaeth vs. Steinfield. 3223—Heller vs. O'Dell. 3507—Curtis vs. Kimball. 3451—New-York Bottling Company vs. Mestanez. 3579—Houghtaling vs. Haslock. 3438—Lehman vs. Wallner. 3272—Kelly vs. Theis.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1454.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Bartholomew Buckley. 2—Andri Merci. 3—James Murray. 4—Joseph Napoleon. 5—William O'Keefe. 6—James McKay. 7—Thomas McBride. 8—George Andrews and Victor Kennedy. 9—Max H. Kaufman.

Pleadings.—1—Ell